

**Fifth Series, No.19**

**Thursday, March 15, 1973**  
**Phalguna 24, 1894 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Seventh Session  
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

**Rs:2.00**

## CONTENTS

No. 19 Thursday, March 15, 1973/Phalgun 24, 1894 (Saka)

| Oral Answers to Questions :  | COLUMNS         |
|--|-----------------|
| *Starred Questions Nos. 341, 342, 344, 346, 347, 350, 351 and 353 . . . . .  | 1—28            |
| Written Answers to Questions:  |                 |
| Starred Questions Nos. 343, 345, 348, 349, 352, 354 to 360 . . . . .   | 28—38           |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3390 to 3393, 3395 to 3405, 3407 to 3425, 3427 to 3442, 3444 to 3451, 3453, 3455 to 3502, 3504 to 3508, 3510, 3511, 3513, 3514, 3516 to 3529 and 3531 to 3555 . . . . . | 38—160          |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance  |                 |
| Proposed Resumption of U. S. Arms Supplies to Pakistan . . . . .   | 161—95          |
| Papers Laid on the Table . . . . .   | 195—97          |
| Re. Demand for Inclusion of Nepali in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution . . . . .  | 197—200         |
| Shri Indrajit Gupta . . . . .  | 197—99          |
| Shrimati Indira Gandhi . . . . .   | 199—200         |
| Re. Land Erosion by Ganges in Murshidabad District . . . . .   | 200             |
| Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi . . . . .  | 200—01          |
| Dr. K. L. Rao . . . . .  | 201—03          |
| Statutory Resolution Re. Disapproval of the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance and Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Bill . . . . .   | 203—304         |
| Motions to consider . . . . .  | 203             |
| Shri G. P. Yadav . . . . .   | 204—12          |
| Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam . . . . .   | 212—22, 290—304 |
| Shri Somnath Chatterjee . . . . .  | 222—30          |
| Shri R. N. Sharma . . . . .  | 230—37          |
| Dr. Ranen Sen . . . . .  | 237—42          |
| Shri Hari Kishore Singh . . . . .  | 242—45          |
| Shri J. Matha Gowder . . . . .   | 245—49          |
| Shri Shrikishan Modi . . . . .   | 249—53          |
| Shri M. Sudarsanam . . . . .   | 253—55          |

\*The sign \* marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that member.



## (ii)

|  | COLUMNS |
|--|---------|
| Shri P. K. Deo . . . . .                           | 255—58  |
| Shri Damodar Pandey . . . . .                      | 258—65  |
| Shri Samar Guha . . . . .                          | 265—69  |
| Shri Chakalendu Bhattacharyya . . . . .            | 269—72  |
| Shri M. C. Daga . . . . .                          | 272—76  |
| Shri Rajdeo Singh . . . . .                        | 276—80  |
| Shri Shivnath Singh . . . . .                      | 280—84  |
| Shri Ramsingh Bhai Verma . . . . .                 | 284—89  |
| Shri Vasant Sathe . . . . .                        | 289—90  |
| Andhra Pradesh Budget, 1973-74—Presented . . . . . | 304—14  |
| Shri K. R. Ganesha . . . . .                       | 311—14  |

## LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 15, 1973/Phalguna 24,  
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बीमारी तथा अन्य कारणों के आधार पर  
पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों को पाकिस्तान  
को वापस किया जाना

+

\* 341. श्री हुकम चन्द कठुबाय :

[श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि बीमारी तथा अन्य कारणों के  
आधार पर कितने पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी  
अब तक पाकिस्तान वापस भेजे गए हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उद्घाटन) में राज्य  
मंत्री (विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : बीमारी  
तथा अन्य कारणों के आधार पर 1276  
पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी अब तक पाकिस्तान  
वापस भेजे जा चुके हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कठुबाय : पाकिस्तान  
द्वारा दुनिया के देशों में जो यह प्रचार किया  
गया है कि भारत युद्ध बन्दियों के  
साथ खराब व्यवहार कर रहा है, उसके जबाब  
में हमारी सरकार द्वारा क्या किया गया ?

भारतीय लापता सैनिकों की संख्या  
का जो अनुमान हमारी सेना ने लगाया है  
3A24 L.S...IA

उसकी तुलना में जो सूची पाकिस्तान ने दी  
है वह सही है या गलत है। मैं जानना चाहता  
हूँ कि हमारे कितने बन्दी लापता हैं। इस  
समय पाकिस्तान के अन्दर कितने भारतीय  
युद्धबन्दी हैं ? जिस समय वह बन्दी बनाए  
गए थे उस समय उनमें से कितने घायल थे  
तथा उनमें से कितने मर गए और कितने  
इस समय मौजूद हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल इस प्रकार का  
प्रचार पाकिस्तान द्वारा अवश्य किया जा  
रहा है और हम लोगो ने उनके विरोध में  
और उसके उत्तर में सही तथ्य और आकड़े  
बहुत प्रभावशाली ढंग से प्रस्तुत किए हैं।  
इस तरह के खराब प्रचार का कोई विशेष  
असर हमारी इज्जत के ऊपर नहीं पड़ा।

जहां तक युद्ध बन्दियों का सवाल है,  
जितने युद्ध बन्दी पाकिस्तान ने इंटरनेशनल  
कमिटी आफ रेडक्रास का बतलाए थे उन  
सबको उसने छोड़ दिया है। करीब 200  
लोग ऐसे अवश्य हैं जिनको हमने लापता की  
सूची में रखा है। उनके बारे में पाकिस्तान  
बालो ने हमें कोई सूचना नहीं दी है। इंटर-  
नेशनल कमिटी आफ रेडक्रास द्वारा हमने  
पाकिस्तान से फिर कहा है कि वह इसकी  
सूचना दे, लेकिन आज तक उनसे कोई उत्तर  
प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कठुबाय मैंने प्रश्न  
पूछा था कि हमारी सेना द्वारा जितनी संख्या  
आकी गई है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए जो  
सूची पाकिस्तान ने घोषित की है उसके बारे में  
मन्त्री महोदय का क्या कहना है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : वह तो मैंने  
बतलाया कि उसकी सूची हमने इंटरनेशनल

कमेटी आफ रेडक्रास को दी है और वह इसकी जांच पड़ताल कर रहे हैं। जब वह कोई जवाब देंगे तभी हमको मालूम होगा।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय :** क्या यह बात सही है कि इस समय पाकिस्तान की जेलों में जो हमारे युद्ध बन्दी हैं, उनके साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। उनको बन्द कमरों में रख कर उन पर जहरीली गैस छोड़ी जाती है, जिससे उनके मस्तिष्क में परिवर्तन हो। यही नहीं काफी लोगों को अपंग किया जा रहा है, क्या इस तरह का कोई समाचार आपको मिला है? यदि मिला है तो इस सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या जवाब दिया है और जिनके द्वारा इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है उनके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

**श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल :** कठिनाई यह है कि माननीय सदस्य मेरे उत्तरों को ठीक से सुनते नहीं हैं। मैंने कहा था कि हमारा एक भी युद्धबन्दी इस वक्त पाकिस्तान के युद्धबन्दी शिविरों में नहीं है। इसलिए इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है।

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** May I know from the hon. Minister how many prisoners of war have absconded from our POW camps till now?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** There is a separate question on the absconding prisoners of war. If you will permit me, I will read out the statement that I am going to lay on the Table of the House in answer to that question.

**अध्यक्ष श्रीवास्तव :** मित्रजनसे आप वार का शब्द तो आ गया, लेकिन प्रश्न यह था : Prisoners of War repatriated to Pakistan so far on grounds of health.

पहले मरने वालों का नम्बर पूछा और अब ऐस्कान्डर्स का पूछ रहे हैं। इसलिए कुछ बोझा सा, कम से कम 1 परसेन्ट जो कनेक्शन होना चाहिए?

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** There are a few cases in which injury or death occurred to some of the POWs who tried to escape from our camps. I want to know whether those people who got injured in such incidents were also repatriated or they were kept in prison.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** According to the Geneva Convention every prisoner of war who is seriously wounded or whose health is very poor is repatriated. I do not have the break-up here to indicate whether the seriously sick prisoners of war who were repatriated include any of the prisoners who were wounded while attempting to escape. Even if they are included, their number would be very small.

**SHRI JAGANATHA RAO:** Some days ago it was reported in the press that one prisoner of war, who was an army doctor, escaped.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** There is another question on the very subject.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** May I know whether representations were received from the people concerned for repatriation of prisoners of war on compassionate grounds?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question refers to illness.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** It also refers to "other causes".

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** If the hon. Member gives me notice, I shall find out the number and let him know.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The question refers to "illness and other causes". Is "compassionate ground" not "other cause"?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** I am repeating my answer. If the hon. Member gives me notice, I shall collect the information and let him know.

**Constitution of a Revolving Fund by  
U.N.O. for Mineral Exploration**

+

\*342 SHRI R S PANDEY

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the U.N.O. is likely to constitute a Revolving Fund for mineral exploration in various countries in the world,

(b) if so, whether India is included in the list of the countries which will be given necessary assistance for mineral exploration, and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the share of the assistance to be spent in Uttar Pradesh and in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to establish a Revolving Fund. The United Nations Committee on Natural Resources has agreed, in principle, to the setting up of a UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration. At its third session held in New Delhi from February 6 to 17, 1973, the Committee endorsed the need for such a Fund and requested the Secretary-General to provide the technical data necessary for further detailed consideration by the Economic and Social Council of the Statute of the proposed Fund. These data would cover such aspects as the minimum sum needed to make the Fund viable, repayment formulae etc. It is hoped that a final decision in the matter will be taken at the 28th session of the General Assembly this year.

(b) India also will be able to benefit from the Fund, once it is established.

(c) Details of the Scheme are still in the process of finalization. Specific projects put forward by countries will

naturally have to be examined and approved by the Fund after it has become operational.

SHRI R S PANDEY: I am happy to receive information about the proposed utilisation of the mineral resources in our country. May I know whether the Government have prepared a comprehensive picture of the mineral resources in our country in various States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar? For example, copper is available in Madhya Pradesh? It is only if you have such a comprehensive picture that you will be able to utilize the fund as and when it becomes available.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have said in the main reply that we have many schemes and once this fund is established we want to take advantage of this fund by putting forward proposals from our side.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: How will you fix priority for mineral exploration?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This question really does not arise out of the main question. The main question is about the UN Fund and not about our priorities.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Arising out of the last question while supporting this idea of a UN Fund, did the Government of India advance any arguments on technical grounds on the desirability of such schemes? What were the statistics and arguments advanced by the Government of India for such a fund?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: First of all, India is a member of this Committee on Natural Resources. When the Committee held its meeting in New Delhi in February last, this question was discussed and India presented its own point of view. The main point here is that in the field of mineral exploration large sums of money are required and no developing country with large mineral deposits can finance such projects.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** You are referring to the desirability. But while advancing this argument, what were the technical data and other information which the Government of India placed before this Committee for allocation of larger funds at the earliest possible opportunity so that we can take advantage of this offer?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** The Committee at its meeting endorsed the need for such a Fund and requested the Secretary-General to provide the technical data necessary for further detailed consideration. That is being done.

#### Land Reserved for Board of Mineral Development in Mysore

\*344 **SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land that has been reserved for the Board of Mineral Development in Mysore State;

(b) the extent of land used by the Board for Mining purposes; and

(c) whether unused land will be released for mining by other parties desirous of the same?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) to (c). There is no Board of Mineral Development in Mysore State at present. M/s. Mysore Minerals Limited is an undertaking set up by the Mysore Government for exploitation of minerals in the State. No land has been reserved exclusively for M/s. Mysore Minerals Limited. This undertaking is holding mineral concessions for different minerals over an area of 34.57 sq. miles out of which an area of 1.25 sq. miles is being worked for mining purposes. The areas which have not yet been taken up for mining operations and are held under mining leases by the undertaking cannot be

granted to other parties unless the undertaking formally surrenders the same or the lease expires and is not renewed.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Has there been any demand for the alternative because it appears that out of 22,000 acres of land, expressed in terms of acres hardly 800 acres are being worked; that is, less than five per cent. Is this utilisation to be considered adequate, when out of 34 sq. miles hardly 1.25 sq. miles are being worked at present? Is it a proper utilisation of the land granted on lease to M/s. Mysore Minerals Limited?

**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA:** The parties have just entered into this lease agreement. They are yet to assess the potentiality of the areas. There is no question of surrendering or any such thing; there is no question of other parties coming in.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** I had asked whether this ratio of utilisation of the land can be considered satisfactory—25:1 availability of land versus utilisation.

**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA:** I have already answered that M/s. Mysore Minerals Limited have been given that lease-holding only a few months back. This is only to assess the potentiality of the areas. They have operated only 1.25 sq. miles. That is true. But they are yet to assess the potentiality of these areas.

**SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:** May I know from the hon. Minister what extent of mineral lands under contract to private parties is not exploited?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM):** The total area that is held by M/s. Mysore Minerals Limited constitutes about three per cent. It must be in the region of 90 per cent in the hands of private lessees.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA The hon Minister has not understood the problems raised by Shri B V Naik. A survey of the potential deposits in Mysore State has revealed availability of plenty of minerals to run the State as a prosperous one. But the Centre's handling of the situation in this case is not in tune with the concept of nationalisation. Almost three-fourth of the land is now in the hands of private persons and they are not in a position to operate them properly because they are in league with the agents of the Central Government who are working in Mysore State. May I know what steps the hon Minister is going to take in view of the serious situation that is arising out of this, to streamline the operation of the mines there, to see that they are not allowed to be in the hands of private persons?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM The hon Member may rest assured that the Government will take whatever steps are possible, proper suitable and necessary in the circumstances of the case.

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में तेल धमन भट्टी के कारण रिकार्ड उत्पादन

\* 346. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र की तेल धमन भट्टी ने उत्पादन का एक नया कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और भविष्य में शेष संयंत्र का निर्माण पूरा होने पर कितना उत्पादन होने की आशा है?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b) The first blast furnace of Bokaro Steel Plant which was commissioned on the 3rd October, 1972 has been operating extremely well and has already reached a production level of about 90 per cent of the rated capacity. It has exceeded the rated capacity on several occasions. The production of 3005 tonnes of hot metal on January 26 1973 exceeded the rated capacity by 14 per cent. The other notable features of the operations of the First Blast Furnace complex are its low rate of coke consumption per tonne of hot metal production and the high-proportion of sinter in the Blast Furnace burden.

After the completion of the first stage, the Plant is expected to produce 880,000 tonnes of foundry grade pig iron and 1.7 million tonnes of steel ingots to be rolled into 1364 million tonnes of flat products.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, यह हम सबके लिए बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है कि प्रथम धमन भट्टी से इतना उत्पादन हो रहा है, जिसकी हमें आशा भी नहीं थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्पादन के विषय में इस आशातीत सफलता का श्रेय किस को है—क्या इसका श्रेय कर्मचारियों को है, अथवा भट्टी का निर्माण ही इस प्रकार से किया गया है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय दूसरे स्टील प्लांटों को भी इससे लाभान्वित करने का विचार कर रहे हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) The credit for the excellent operation of the first blast furnace in Bokaro must go both to the employees, engineers and all those responsible for the operation as well as those who have constructed it and the quality of equipment that has been put up.

The hon. Member may rest assured that we are drawing all the lessons that we can from the operation of the first blast furnace which is the biggest in the country with a volume of 2000 cubic metres.

So far as the expansion of Bhilai and the expansion of Bokaro as well as the new plants to be constructed, we have standardised for the time being on the construction of blast furnaces of a metric volume of 2600 cubic metres.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस भट्टी से 880,000 टन कच्चे लोहे और 17 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड के तैयार होने पर हमारी आवश्यकता में कितनी कमी रहेगी—क्या हम आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएंगे।

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM:** I am afraid the full operation of the first stage of the Bokaro plant at the level of 1.7 million tonnes of ingots steel and 880,000 tonnes of pig iron will not make us self-sufficient, but it will take us in that direction.

Covering of M/s. Champaran Saw Mill, Barachakia, Champaran under E.P.F. Act, 1952

+

\*347. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

**SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Champaran Saw Mill, Barachakia, Champaran was recovered under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the scheme framed thereunder with effect from the year 1965; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to, secure compliance from the above establishment and what is the present position in regard to its compliance?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) M/s. Champaran Saw Mill. Champaran was covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme framed thereunder with effect from the 28th February, 1966.

(b) The management has defaulted in payment of provident dues and submission of returns. Necessary action for determining the provident fund dues and prosecuting the management has been taken under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. The prosecution cases for the period from March, 1966 to November, 1966 are pending in the court.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इससे पता चलता है कि इनका बिहार का रिजिनल आफिस किस तरह से काम कर रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस प्रतिष्ठान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम 1952 को उस पर लागू करने से पूर्व उस के तमाम रिकार्ड्स और दूसरी बातों की पूरी तरह से जांच कर ली गई थी। इस योजना को 1966 से ही क्यों लागू किया गया, पहले क्यों नहीं लागू किया गया?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** About number of workers, the information is being collected and I will inform the hon. Member. About the other question, Central Provident Fund

Commissioner has reported that prosecution cases against the management under section 14(2) of the Act for period of default from March 1966 to November 1966 have been filed and are pending in the court. The establishment worked intermittently and it was not possible for the PF Inspector to assess the amount of PF dues for a long time. The area provident fund Inspector has now furnished the amount payable by the establishment upto December 1968 and notice to the management for making assessment of PF dues on 13-3-1973 has been issued. As it has not been possible for regional office to determine the amount of PF contribution etc. payable by the management uptil now due to the irregular operation and closure of mills and non-submission of returns no recovery proceedings could be initiated against the management. Nor was it possible to levy damages.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रतिष्ठान पर मजदूरों की भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि बकाया पड़ी हुई है और मार्च, 1966 से नवम्बर, 1966 तक जितनी राशि के लिए सरकार ने मुकदमा चलाया है, उसके भलावा जो राशि बच जाती है, उसको दिलवाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है या करना चाहती है।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: We are trying to get the information. Although we got some information, I want to verify this information. I will inform the hon. Member.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पता चलता है कि इनका बिहार का रिजल्ट आफिस कितना इनाफिमेंट है। वह 21 दिन में भी सूचना नहीं दे पाया है। मजदूर मारे जाते हैं और सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती है।

### Purchase of 'Vihar Building' by Bharat Coking Coal Company

350. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Coking Coal Company has recently purchased 'Vihar Building' near Jharia Town and if so, for which purpose;

(b) the name of the owner of the building and its total floor space; and

(c) the depreciated book value of the building and the price for which it has been acquired?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Bharat Coking Coal Limited have not purchased the 'Vihar Building'. Only a part of it has been taken on a rent of 40 paise per square feet (floor area), for office purposes.

(b) This building belongs to Chanchanis. The information regarding actual floor area is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Since it has not been purchased the question of depreciate book value and the price of it does not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have said that they have taken the entire building on rent and they are paying at the rate of forty paise per sq. ft. of covered area. How is it that they do not know the quantum of the covered space that is involved?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): There has been some confusion and slip up in contact between the BCC and ourselves. That is why we have not got the exact information. As I did not want to give wrong information so the reply has been framed in this way.



SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We had given ample notice. Sir, it is a serious lapse on their part. What is the total rent they are paying per annum and who has ascertained the rental value—municipality or the local SDO?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: So far as I am aware all these valuations have been done—both in relation to purchase as well as purchase of another building as well as in relation to rent—by both the civil engineer of the N.C.D.C. as well as by the PWD of the State Government. It is based on their advice that the decision had been taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we want to know from the hon. Minister what is the total rent they are paying per annum.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not in the main question.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I have made it quite clear that there has been a slip up on our part and I have stated during the answer that I will get the information as early as possible. No question was asked on rent but I do not want to take refuge under that. I only say that I apologise to the hon. Member for not being able to furnish the information. As soon as it is available it will be given to them.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The Government has taken over the coal mines of Chanchani. May I know whether this building where the Office is located is also the property of the coal mine that has been taken over or whether it is a private property separate to that of the coal mine?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The building which we have rented is not covered by the provisions of the Coking Coal Nationalisa-

tion Act. The definition under that Act as adopted by Parliament does not cover this building.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It does not come under the definition of Coking Coal Nationalisation Act but subsequently the non-Coking coal mines have also been taken over. Is Mr. Chanchani connected with non-coking coal mines?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: This particular building has not been taken over by the Coal Mines Authority but by the Bharat Coking Coal Company. This was taken on rent before the Ordinance was passed. After the Ordinance was passed I do not know what is the position. If the hon. Member wants to have that information we will furnish the same.

### भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी

+

\* 351. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

श्री ओनेन्द्र झा :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत में कितने पाकिस्तानी सैनिक और अर्धसैनिक युद्धबन्दी हैं ; और

(ख) इनमें अधिकारियों, सैनिकों तथा कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| (a) Prisoners of War (Pakistani Military & Para Military personnel) | 73,864       |
| Civilians   | 16,515       |
| (b) (i) Prisoners of War  |              |
| Officers  | 1,887        |
| Junior Commissioned Officers and equivalent                         | 2,733        |
| Other Ranks   | 68,450       |
| Non Combatants Enrolled   | 794          |
|   | <hr/> 73,864 |
| (ii) Civil Employees  |              |
| Police  | 4,849        |
| Civil Government Employees  | 912          |
| Civilians working with Army, Navy and Air Force                     | 1,457        |
| Pak International Airways   | 177          |
|   | <hr/> 7,395  |

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान के युद्धबन्दी जो भारत के कैदियों में हैं इनको रिहा करने के सम्बन्ध में अन्तरराष्ट्रीय दबाव पड़ सकते हैं। हाल में अमेरिका द्वारा विद्युत्ताम से हटने के बाद .... (ध्वजवाहन) ... बड़ा रेडिबैट प्रश्न है .... (ध्वजवाहन) .... मैं तो सिर्फ यह चाहता हूँ कि दबाव में न आए। दबाव में आप नहीं आये यह एम्बोरेस आप दें क्योंकि अमेरिका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार देना शुरू किया है और ऐसा लगता है कि पाकिस्तान की अन्तरराष्ट्रीय गतिविधियाँ इस बारे में बढ़ सकती हैं, इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह विश्वास और यह एम्बोरेस चाहता हूँ कि दबाव में आकर युद्धबन्दियों को नहीं छोड़ेंगे क्योंकि इससे हमारे राष्ट्र को खतरा पैदा हो सकता है।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न उठना ही नहीं। हम लोग कभी दबाव में आकर कोई काम करने ही नहीं। और इस मामले में दबाव का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। यह सबान पूछना ही उचित नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह एम्बोरेस मान रहे हैं, क्वेश्चन नहीं।

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : क्वेश्चन आकर मे एम्बोरेस नहीं दिया जाता, सूचना दी जाती है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : युद्धबन्दियों पर अब तक भारत सरकार कितना खर्चा कर चुकी है और मासिक खर्चा इन युद्धबन्दियों पर प्रति व्यक्ति कितना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आपने प्रश्न पूछा नहीं था ....

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह सूचना अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले हम लोग दे चुके हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मिनिस्टर ही तैयार हैं जवाब देने के लिए तो मे क्या कर सकता हूँ ? आप जवाब दीजिए, मैं सप्लीमेंट्री रीक्यूमा नहीं।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैंने कल अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि इसके बारे में हम जवाब इसी सदन में दे चुके हैं। इस वक्त हमारे पास आकड़े नहीं हैं कि प्रत्येक युद्धबन्दी पर कितना खर्च पड़ता है। आप चाहे तो वह फिर मे हम दे सकते हैं।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि अमेरिकी युद्धबन्दियों में भारतीय नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है ? ... (ध्वजवाहन) . मेरे पास प्रमाण हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने प्रश्न देखा ?  
उस में है ?

"the number of Pak soldiers and Pak civilians held as Prisoners of War...."

तो फिर उसमें भारत के नागरिक कैसे था गए ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : उस समय के पूर्वोक्त पाकिस्तान में हमारे यहां के भारतीय नागरिक जो अपने रिश्तेदारों से मिलने यहां गए थे या छोटी मोटी नौकरी करने गए थे और उनको पकड़ लिया गया था, उनके नाम उनमें हैं .. (व्यवधान)...

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसमें कोई भारतीय नागरिक नहीं है। जो पाकिस्तान में थे, पहले भारतीय रहे होंगे। लेकिन उनकी सिटिजेशनशिप पाकिस्तान की थी। इसलिए यह कहना कि इसमें कोई भारतीय नागरिक है भ्रान्ति पैदा करता है।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR. In reply to a previous question, the Minister said that according to the Geneva Convention, if any POW who is seriously sick or seriously wounded would be repatriated to his respective country. Well, I want to know from the Minister whether if a POW escape and is seriously wounded in the process, will he also be included in the repatriation or whether he will be retained?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I answered this question earlier. Again, I will repeat the answer. In case, according to medical experts, they are judged as very serious cases which merit repatriation, they would surely be repatriated.

Now, I have got the figures about the expenditure that has been incurred. About Rs 13 crores have been spent on the POWs up to January, 1973.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA. May I know whether all the POWs who were captured on the western front have been repatriated and exchanged for our own soldiers?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: Considering the fact that we are spending a huge sum of money and it is causing a heavy financial and other burdens, and considering the fact that the Bangladesh election is over, may I know whether any measures would be taken for the repatriation of those soldiers who had at least nothing to do with the work of war criminals?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This is a very peculiar question. It does not arise out of this question, firstly.

श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा : हमारे माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आज के समाचार-पत्रों की ओर गया होगा। कल हमारे विदेश मन्त्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में एक वक्तव्य दिया था कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान को हथियार सप्लाई कर रहा है। मैं उसी सन्दर्भ में मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के पास जो पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी हैं उनको छोड़ने के बारे में हमारा जो पहला स्टेज था, क्या उस स्टेज में परिवर्तन हुआ है ? यदि हुआ है तो वह क्या है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: According to the Minister's statement, apart from the 73,000 odd military and paramilitary personnel, there are about 7,000 civilians also detained in the POW camps. I want to know from the Minister whether the Government is considering to repatriate the civilians considering the huge cost of maintenance.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** In all these questions we will have to consult the Bangladesh Government and only after obtaining their concurrence we can take any decision in these matters.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** I asked whether the Government is considering. Are they considering it or not? Let them answer the question. Let them say.

**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM:** This is a continuous process. The House is aware that we have repatriated some numbers of civilian detenus, and in this also we keep the consultations with the Bangladesh Government. Therefore, it is a continuous process.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** One last question.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Government has not spelt it out.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think that is enough for this question. Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Sir, the position regarding the POWs has been made clear many times; that is, without the concurrence of Bangladesh Government, the question of their release cannot be settled. But I would like to know, pursuing a little the question asked by my friend Shri Viswanathan just now with regard to these 7,000 odd civilian employees, whether in their case it can be said that, like the military personnel, they had also surrendered to the joint command of the Indian and Bangladesh forces. That is not the position; they are not military personnel who surrendered to a joint command. They happened to be there and they have been captured. Therefore, I would like to know from him, in view of the great anxiety which is being caused by the detention in West Pakistan of a large number of civilians who are Indians particularly Bengalees

whether any proposal has been put or any attempt has been made to see whether these Pakistani civilian employees at least can be exchanged for a corresponding number of at least Bengalee civilians who have been illegally detained in West Pakistan.

**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM:** The House is aware that there are nearly 500,000 civilians of Bangladesh in West Pakistan and we have a small number of civilian employees and other civilians who have been kept here. The House should not forget that in these matters we cannot take unilateral action without the consultation and concurrence of the Bangladesh Government. So long as a large number of civilian citizens of Bangladesh are more or less in concentration camps in West Pakistan this question should not arise.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** In view of the fact that Pakistan has unleashed an international propaganda in regard to the release of the POWs of Pakistan held in India and in view of the Minister's statement a few days before that India is spending more on Pakistani POWs than we ourselves spend on our armed forces, I want to know if this is a fact and if so the details thereof and whether this fact has been communicated to the international world and whether the amount spent on Pakistani prisoners of war will be realised from Pakistan at the time of their release?

**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM:** It is for you, Sir, to say whether it does arise out of this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is why I did not like this to be pursued further.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** So many questions arise out of this, but not my question!

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have seen the original question; I think this does not arise out of it. Next question.

Raising in U.N. the question of  
Bengalis in Pakistan jails

+

\*353. SHRI HARI SINGH.

SHRI P. K. DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the statement of an official of the International Rescue Committee that more than 2,000 Bengalis are in jail in Pakistan without charge and having none of the normal rights of prisoners; and

(b) if so, whether Government would raise the question of their release from the Pakistani jails in U.N.?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As Government has stated previously the return to Bangladesh of Bengalis detained in Pakistan is primarily a matter to be sorted out between the Governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan. However, Government sympathises with the anxiety and concern of the people and Government of Bangladesh over their nationals and will support the Bangladesh Government in its efforts to secure their release and repatriation to Bangladesh.

SHRI HARI SINGH: An officer of the International Rescue Committee has mentioned in a statement that Bengalis in Pakistani jails are harassed, tortured and denied even the basic necessities of life. They are not given humane treatment. I want to know whether the Government of India is going to propose anything in the international forum to get these Bengalis released from Pakistani jails and till they are released, to ensure that they are not harassed further and they are given humane treatment?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: These matters are best settled by direct contacts. No useful purpose is likely to be served by agitating these matters in international forums.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Just now the minister said that it is a bilateral question between Bangladesh and Pakistan and they should iron it out between themselves. In view of the fact that Bangladesh has not yet been recognised by Pakistan and India has got a very important role to play in bringing them closer, is it not the duty of the Government of India to settle this dispute and if they cannot settle this dispute, to bring it up in the Commonwealth Conference, as Bangladesh is not yet a member of the UN?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We continue to support the stand of the Government of Bangladesh that these civilians of Bangladesh origin and also some of the members of the former armed forces of Pakistan who originated from Bangladesh should be repatriated to Bangladesh. We strongly support it.

SHRI P. K. DEO: It is a pious hope.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We should not give up piety altogether. It is not bad to have a pious idea. So, this is the position. How best to secure it is a matter which I think is bound to be discussed before long. I have no doubt about it. I would like to recall that certain categories are also being seriously considered for repatriation. Certain lists were being exchanged between the Government of Pakistan on the one side and the Governments of India and Bangladesh on the other about certain categories which were intended to be repatriated across. It was offered that about 5000 could go from the Indian side and Pakistan was thinking of sending back 10,000 or 13,000. So the process has already been started. All these things were in my mind when I said that the best way to tackle it is in this

form The International Red Cross is there and there are other organisations also To raise it formally in any forum is not likely to serve the purpose which is before the hon member and also before us

#### SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA

My question is regarding the correction of this figure of the total number of Bengalis now in concentration on camps in Pakistan Then some people were caught in Bangladesh by the Pakistanis when they were in possession of Bangladesh Certain Bengali newspaper reporters were also arrested about whom several times questions have been asked in this House Has the minister been kind enough to enquire about them and may I know what has happened to them? What is the total number of persons still in concentration camps in Pakistan?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH The total number of persons of Bengali origin who are in Pakistan against their wishes is of the order of about 300 000—between 300 000 and 400 000 it is very difficult to give an exact figure As the House is aware several thousand have escaped from time to time and gone over to Afghanistan Steps have been taken to bring them from Afghanistan and they have been sent to Bangladesh All of them are not in concentration camps It is true that the persons of Bengali origin who were formerly in the armed forces of Pakistan are kept in some sort of protective camps, but there are a large number of civilians also there in Pakistan You cannot say they are kept in concentration camps as such They are desirous of going over to Bangladesh There are some people who are of Pakistani origin or who have expressed their desire to go to Pakistan and who are in Bangladesh On this matter there is bound to be some sort of discussion or contact to facilitate repatriation to the respective sides of these categories of persons.

With regard to the two journalists I had occasion to state earlier also that we have been taking it up again and again with the Government of Pakistan and I must say that we have not got any satisfactory reply about their whereabouts from the Government of Pakistan

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA  
Are they alive?

SHRI S M BANERJEE I am thankful to the hon Minister for what he has been doing about the two journalists—Deepak Banerjee and Goshal I would like to know whether he is aware that a representation has been sent to the Prime Minister by the mother of Deepak Banerjee giving all facts and saying that he was shown on the television in Pakistan I would like to know whether any action has been taken on that and if so the result of investigation

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I know the strength of feeling the feeling of concern amongst the relatives of those two journalists Several hon members have also mentioned this to me We did everything possible to find out from the Pakistan authorities about their whereabouts but I am very sorry to say that we have yet no further information beyond what I have been giving and that information is that we have no information

SHRI S M BANERJEE On the basis of information supplied by the mother of Deepak Banerjee That is what I wanted to know

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I know She did send a letter to me

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the report that was given by six armed forces men of Bangladesh who escaped from there that 28,000 armed forces men of Bangladesh who belonged to the Pakistan army had

been kept in detention in 22 concentration camps in North-West Province. Also about 50,000 of the former employees of the Pakistan Government who belonged to Bangladesh are in the detention camp, besides the other civilians there. I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that they are being kept in an inhuman condition there and if so, whether these facts, in cooperation with Bangladesh, have been projected for international opinion, particularly in view of Pakistan's tirade against India regarding prisoners-of-war.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH.** In the first place, I would like to say that any mention of figures either by the hon. Member or by me is a figure which should be always regarded as an approximate figure. I would also like to clarify the figure that was given by my colleague, the Defence Minister. He mentioned a figure of about 500,000. I have said that the number is between 300,000 and 400,000. Perhaps, both the figures may be correct, if I may say so. The figure 500,000 may be the total number of persons of Bengali origin who are in West Pakistan. The number between 300,000 and 400,000 is the number of persons who have already expressed a desire to come over to Bangladesh. There may still be some Bengalis who may not have overtly said at the present stage that they are wanting to go over to Bangladesh. I would like to say that these figures, whatever are the figures, are approximate figures.

Now, coming to the question of Mr. Samar Guha, I think the number of persons of Bangladesh origin who were in the Federal Army of Pakistan is not 20,000 but about 30,000. But they are still in Pakistan because they were in the military of Pakistan and they are of Bangladesh origin and, therefore, they are in Pakistan and they have to go back to Bangladesh.

About the number of civilians he gave the number, as 50,000. I cannot confirm or contradict but the number

is pretty large. It is very difficult for me. *(Interruptions)* I know the number of employees may not be 50,000 but I cannot give the figure and as to how many of them are wanting to go.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Can we not get some figures from Bangladesh? They may know.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Yes, they know it better and only after that, I am saying that the figures are not available.

Therefore, there should be no confusion in regard to that. It is true that they are wanting to go back and every effort should be made to repatriate these persons to Bangladesh. This should be the objective and we should not be too much obsessed by the so-called tirade against us by Pakistan on the question of prisoners-of-war. They have made some statements but the international community knows that Pakistan's own record in this respect is not clean. They themselves are holding a large number of persons who are civilians, in their custody and are preventing their repatriation to Bangladesh. We should deal with the problem rather than get obsessed too much by this attitude of propaganda or counter propaganda. This is a human problem and it should be our approach that we should find a satisfactory solution of this problem rather than raise these matters in international forums purely for propaganda purposes.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Payment of wages to coal mines workers according to Coal Boards recommendations

\*343. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

.. (a) whether Government propose to give the minimum category-I wages to

all the employees who were not receiving the category-I wages under the Coal Board's recommendations,

(b) if so, how many coal workers would get this, and when it would be implemented; and

(c) whether Government would furnish the names of collieries where these workers were deprived of category-I wages?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY):** (a) All regular workers who were not receiving minimum category-I wages according to the Wage Board's recommendations would now be paid category-I wages by the Coal Mines Authority, pending their fixation in appropriate categories.

(b) Payment on this basis is being made by the Coal Mines Authority to all the regular workmen, numbering approximately 2½ lakhs in respect of the mines whose management has been taken over.

(c) Information is being collected by the Coal Mines Authority.

**Pakistani POW escaped from Military Hospital of Ranchi**

**\*345. SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:**

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani Prisoner of War, Captain Riazul Haq escaped from Military Hospital, Ranchi on the 15th February, 1973;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government against the persons responsible for escape?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM)** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Captain Riazul Haq of Pak Army Medical Corps escaped on 10th February 1973. He was admitted to Military Hospital, Ranchi, for treatment of Peptic Ulcer on 31st January 1973. The prisoner of war had a beard. On 10th February 1973, he shaved his beard and walked out of the ward impersonating as an Indian Army Medical Officer.

(c) Inquiries are in progress and suitable action will be taken against those found negligent.

**Unnecessary staff in Mica Mines Welfare Commissioner's Office, Bhilwara**

**\*348. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is unnecessary staff in the Mica Mines Welfare Commissioner's Office at Bhilwara and its field offices;

(b) if so, whether any work study has been undertaken;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that welfare schemes are run by single unit offices without various levels and units of staff; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to effect economy in expenditure on travelling and tours by the officers and staff of the organisation?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY):** (a) and (b). A study of the working of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Rajasthan has been undertaken. Some staff has been found surplus.

(c) The schemes are being administered by the welfare staff under the direction of the Welfare Commissioner.



(d) The expenditure on Travelling Allowance has not been allowed to go up since 1969-70.

**Offer of Soviet Assistance for steel and other metal plants**

\*349. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union is willing to assist India in a big way in stepping up its production of Steel, Copper, Aluminium and other critical needs in the field of metals;

(b) whether any expert team has also visited India and if so, the main features of the report submitted by Soviet Union team; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM). (a) The Soviet Union has expressed willingness to assist India in a number of fields, including development of copper and aluminium sources and expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants.

(b) and (c). A group of Soviet Experts had visited India during October—December, 1972, and had discussions with various organizations of the Government of India. No report was submitted by this team to the Government.

**U.S. proposal for permanent machinery to maintain peace in Indo-China**

\*352. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports regarding the statement made by the U.S. Secretary of

State, Mr. William Rogers, about the setting up of a permanent machinery to maintain peace in Indo-China; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Government are aware of statements made by Mr. Rogers, prior to the Paris Conference, expressing the hope that the Conference would create some form of continuing relationship between the Conference members and the International Supervisory Organisation in Vietnam.

(b) The International Conference on Vietnam held from February 26 to March 2, 1973, decided, *inter alia*, that

(i) The four parties to the Agreement or the two South Vietnamese parties may, either individually or through joint action, inform the other parties to this Act about the implementation of the Agreement and the Protocols.

(ii) The reports and views submitted by the International Commission of Control and Supervision in Vietnam will be sent to either: the four parties signatory to the Agreement or to the two South Vietnamese parties who will either individually or through joint action forward them promptly to the other parties to this Act.

(iii) The International Conference could be recovered upon a joint request by the Governments of the USA and the DRVN or upon a request by six or more of the participants attending the Paris Conference.

India welcomes the adoption of any machinery for maintenance of peace, which is acceptable to the parties concerned.

काम के अनुसार मजदूरी देना

\*354. श्री विप्लवि मिश्र :  
क्या भम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मजदूरों को उनके काम के अनुसार मजदूरी देने की कोई योजना बता रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

भम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) और (ख). चूंकि परिस्थितियां एक उद्योग में दूसरे उद्योग से भिन्न हैं, इसलिए इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। तथापि उजरती दर प्रणाली, जिसके अन्तर्गत भ्राम को किए गए काम से जोड़ा जाता है, पहले से ही कई उद्योगों, प्रतिष्ठानों में चालू है।

Maintenance of 'Set on and set off' Accounts by Indian Tobacco Company Ltd., Saharanpur

\*355. PROP. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tobacco Company Ltd., Saharanpur (U.P.) has failed to maintain the 'Set on' and 'Set off' Accounts as required by the Payment of Bonus Act;

(b) whether the said Company has adopted 'Calendar Year' instead of the 'Financial Year' for the payment of Bonus with a view to circumvent for real profits earned by the said company; and

(c) if so, what steps are taken to ensure the effective implementation of the Payment of Bonus Act?

3894 LS-2.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The subject matter primarily falls in the State sphere. Information which is within the jurisdiction of the State Government, is however being collected.

काम के अधिकार को मूलभूत अधिकार के रूप में मानना

\*356. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
क्या भम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 9 फरवरी को दिल्ली में अभिलेखों की एक प्रदर्शनी का उद्घाटन करते समय काम के अधिकार को मूलभूत अधिकार बनाए जाने का प्राग्रह किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

भम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) क्या माननीय सदस्य का आग्रह संभवतः भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 9 फरवरी, 1973 को राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में स्वतन्त्रता सन्ध्या से सम्बन्धित प्रलेखों की प्रदर्शनी का उद्घाटन करते समय दिए गए भाषण से है। राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि —

“रहने और काम पाने का अधिकार प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए मौलिक और मूलभूत है। हम अपने संविधान तथा अपनी प्रतिज्ञाओं द्वारा इन अधिकारों को अपनी साधारण जवना के लिए वास्तविक बनाने के लिए बचनबद्ध हैं।”

(ख) राज्य नीति के निदेशक सिद्धान्तों में काम पाने का सिद्धान्त पहले ही दिया गया है। इसमें निदेश दिया गया है कि "राज्य अपनी आर्थिक सामर्थ्य और विकास की सीमाओं के भीतर काम पाने के अधिकार को प्राप्त कराने का कार्यसाधक उपबन्ध करेगा।" संविधान में दिए गए उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप क्रमिक पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में रोजगार को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है और अधिकाधिक रोजगार प्रवसर जुटाने के लिए मतत प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

कलकत्ता, उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की कतिपय धाराओं का रद्द किया जाना

\*357. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या अक्स और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की कतिपय धाराओं को रद्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे औद्योगिक विवादों को सुलझाने में सरकार को अत्यधिक कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अक्स और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय ने एकमात्र न्यायाधीश के निर्णय द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 2क को नाजायज ठहराया है।

(ख) और (ग). कठिनाईयों पर काम पाने के लिए पब्लिक बंगाल सरकार ने एकमात्र न्यायाधीश के निर्णय के विरुद्ध उच्च न्यायालय में अपील वायर की है। भारत सरकार ने भी इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप किया है।

Overtime as part of pay under Payment of Wages Act

\*358. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Overtime is a part of pay and comes under Payment of Wages Act;

(b) whether Overtime has not been paid to some Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the labour Department for violation of the Payment of Wages Act by the Railway Administration?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is understood from the Railway Administration that overtime admissible under the extant rules has already been paid to the Assistant Station Masters of the Delhi Division upto 11-11-1972. As regards overtime for the period after 11-11-1972 action is in hand and payment will be made shortly.

Power cut in Defence Units

\*359. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi, the power cut has been applied in the months of December 1972 and January and February, 1973 to the Defence units also;

(b) the names of the Defence units affected and whether this will greatly harm the Defence measures;

(c) if so, whether Government of India has directed the State Governments not to apply power cut to the Defence units in their respective States; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Defence units affected are the Military Farms, the Air Fields, the Base Repair Depot Chandigarh and the Ordnance Cable Factory, Chandigarh. As a result of the power cut the output of the Ordnance Cable Factory Chandigarh and the Military Farms has been affected.

(c) and (d) At the request of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has addressed letters to State Governments/Union Territory for according preference in supply of power to the essential consumers. This has resulted in some improvement of the position.

#### Shortage of Coal and its Supply on Controlled Price

\*360. SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA.

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is shortage of coal in the country;

(b) whether the prices of coal have gone up very high;

(c) whether Government are considering proposals for reimposing price and distribution control on all types of coal; and

(d) if so, whether any measures have been initiated to improve the supply of coal on controlled prices?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARANGALAM): (a) There is no shortage in the production of coal in the country. The production is adequate to meet the demand. However, there have been occasional reports of shortages in some areas arising out of lack of adequate transport for coal.

(b) No, Sir. There have, however, been some reports about traders charging higher prices.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Efforts are, however, being made by the Railway to improve wagon availability to ensure increased supply of coal in the areas where there is any shortage.

#### Import of Communist Literature into the country

3390. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a spurt in the import of Communist literature into this country recently;

(b) whether Government are aware that consignments of Communist literature worth Rs 2½ crores were received by the Soviet Embassy in India under the cover 'Educational Series' recently; and

(c) what checks are exercised over the foreign Embassies so that they are not able to utilise diplomatic immunity for propagation of any particular school of political thought in this country and whether in this case the contents of the above consignments have been checked and if not, the reasons thereof and whether these literatures are being distributed for propaganda purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information available with the Government no spurt in import of such literature has taken place recently.

(c) In terms of the Vienna Convention Foreign Missions enjoy certain diplomatic immunities for importing, disseminating and distributing publicity material, giving factual information about their respective countries, provided it does not contravene the

laws of India. As for the import of publicity material through non-diplomatic channels, adequate checks are maintained under our Customs Act to ensure that undesirable literature does not enter the country.

#### **Indian Components for Tractors imported by H.M.T.**

3391. SHRI SADHU RAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tractors imported by H.M.T. during the year 1972-73 are with 32.5 per cent deletions of Indian parts or 32.5 per cent imported parts; and

(b) whether any number of tractors with 45 per cent deletions are to be imported out of 2000 packs in the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):  
(a) The imports are with 32.5 per cent deletions of Indian parts.

(b) 500 packs with 45 per cent deletions are expected to be shipped by the end of March, 1973, and the remaining 1500 packs in April-May, 1973.

#### **Expansion of H.E.C., Ranchi**

3392. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi will be expanded in the near future or its production rise in the near future; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):  
(a) and (b). There is no proposal before the Government to expand the

capacity of HEC. There has been significant improvement in production in the Heavy Engineering Corporation in 1971-72 and 1972-73. It is expected that the increase in production will be sustained.

#### **Production According to Licensed Capacity of Aluminium Industry**

3393. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Aluminium Industries in the country are giving production in full capacity as per given licence for production; and

(b) if so, the licensed capacity of each Aluminium industry and their production capacity at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) As against the present installed capacity of 178,850 tonnes per annum in the country, the production during 1971-72 was 181,485 tonnes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4572/73.]

#### **Manufacture of Tractors at H.M.T. Plant at Pinjore**

3395. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Pinjore will be manufacturing 6000 Nos. 2011/2511 tractors with 32.5 per cent and 45 per cent Indian components during the year 1973;

(b) if so, how many tractors with 32.5 per cent Indian parts have been manufactured and how many with 45 per cent Indian parts have been manufactured by HMT upto the end of 1973; and

(c) the manufacturing programme of HMT for the year 1973-74 and what will be the percentage of Indian components in these tractors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 953 tractors with 32.5 per cent Indian components have been manufactured by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. upto the end of 1972. No tractor with 45 per cent Indian components has so far been manufactured by them.

(c) HMT proposes to manufacture 6000 tractors during the year 1973-74. The bulk of this production will be with 45 per cent Indian components.

**Expenditure on Indian Embassy in France during 1971-72**

3396. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred on the Ambassador and the Embassy of India in France during the financial year 1971-72;

(b) whether the expenditure is increasing year by year; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to decrease the enhancing expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The expenditure incurred on the Ambassador was Rs. 1.54 lakhs and on the Embassy of India in France was Rs. 25.38 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir; there was a slight decrease in expenditure.

(c) Does not arise.

इलाहाबाद स्थित आईनेम्स डिपो के गैर-औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता की प्रदायगी

3397. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आईनेम्स डिपो फोर्ट, इलाहाबाद के गैर औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त कार्यालय का समय प्रातः 8 बजे से साय 4 बजे तक का है जबकि कर्मचारी यह चाहते हैं कि उनके कार्यालय का समय प्रातः 10 बजे से साय 5 बजे तक कर दिया जाये ; और

(ग) इस सबध में सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबंध किए जा रहे हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) आईनेम्स डिपो फोर्ट, इलाहाबाद के गैर-औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता नियमानुसार दिया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) डिपो के काम करने का समय प्रातः 8 बजे से 4 बजे तक है । कर्मचारियों के सघ में काम के करने के समय में कोई परिवर्तन करने के लिए कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

**Indians Migrated to various countries on Expulsion from Uganda**

3398. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which have allowed persons of Indian origin, thrown out of Uganda, to settle there; and

(b) the number of Indians settled in foreign countries separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

*Resettlement of persons of Indian origin expelled from Uganda.*

PART I

*Indian Citizens*

| Name of Country | Estimated number of persons settled* |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| India . . .     | 4060 (including 300 exemptees)       |
| U.K. & Canada   | about 300                            |

PART II

*Others of Indian Origin*

| Name of Country | Estimated number of persons settled as at the end of January 1973* |
|-----------------|--|
| U.K.            | 25472  |
| Canada . . .    | 5000   |
| U.S.A. . . .    | 307  |
| Australia . .   | 11   |
| Belgium . . .   | 27   |
| Denmark . . .   | 14   |
| India . . . .   | 850  |
| Japan . . . .   | 1  |
| Kenya . . . .   | 3  |
| Lebanon . . .   | 1  |
| Netherlands .   | 252  |
| Norway . . . .  | 116  |
| Pakistan . . .  | 1  |
| Sweden . . . .  | 315  |
| Switzerland .   | 5  |

\*NOTE: As no official statistics have been published, the estimates are based on information gathered from various sources. The figures do not include persons in transit camps and in process of settlement.

**Raising of Question of Expulsion of Indians from Uganda in U.N.**

3399. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uganda Government expelled Asians from her country;

(b) whether Indian Government represented against the expulsion of Indians from Uganda in the United Nations to solve the problem; and

(c) the action taken by the United Nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Foreign Minister in his address to the United Nations General Assembly, in October 1972, referred to the problems facing the Asians being expelled from Uganda and the need for a spirit of compassion and understanding as well as for equitable dispensation of their assets and the avoidance of any form of racial discrimination. The Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the President of Uganda, who in his reply, gave an assurance to the effect that no property of departing Asians would be seized without compensation and there would be no maltreatment of such expellees. As is well known, in Government's view the expulsions have caused considerable hardship and distress, while the policy on compensation for assets left behind has still not been enunciated by the Uganda authorities.

**बन्धकारण में आदिवासी लोगों को रोजगार देने की योजना**

3400. श्री एम० एन० पुरती : क्या अब और पनबल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बन्धकारण में सरकार ने आदिवासी लोगों की जनसंख्या का पता

लगाकर उन्हें रोजगार प्रदान करने की कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना का व्योरा क्या है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) (क) और (ख) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

राजस्थान में खानों का पता लगाना

3401. श्री चन्नुलाल चन्नाकर :

डा० हरि प्रसाद शर्मा :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान के कतिपय क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिजों का पता लगाने के बारे में समाचार मिले है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ ऐसे खनिजों का पता लगा है , और

(ग) क्या वहाँ खनन कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा). (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) राजस्थान में अब तक किए गए सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप अनेक खनिज निक्षेप भ्रवस्थापित किए गए हैं जिनमें से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण झुनझुन और भलवर जिलों के मनीनी खेतड़ी पुर-दरीबा और खो-दरीबा में ताप अयस्क के, उदयपुर जिले के जावर और राजपुरा-दरीबा में सीसा-जस्ता अयस्क के, सीकर जिले के सिलेबाड़ा में पाइराइट-पाइरोअइट और उबयपुर और

जैसलमेर जिलों के झामर कोटडा, बिरमनिया, माटन, कानपुर और कारबारिया-का-गढ में फास्फोराइट के निक्षेप हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त, राजस्थान के विभिन्न भागों में बेन्टोनाइट, जिप्सम, चूनाश्म, डोलोमाइट, मुलतानी मिट्टी, मृत्तिका, एम्बेस्टाम, सेलखडी, स्टी-टाइट, अभ्रक, गार्नेट वैराइटीज, फ्लो-राइट इत्यादि के महत्वपूर्ण निक्षेप भ्रवस्थापित किए गए हैं। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा राजस्थान का भूवैज्ञानिक और खनिज मानचित्र प्रकाशित किया गया है। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा राजस्थान के क्षेत्रवार वितरण के लिए विभिन्न प्रकाशन प्रकाशित किए गए हैं जो ससद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) साधारणतया राज्य सरकार द्वारा लघुतर निक्षेप या तो अपने निजी समाधनों या प्राइवेट दलों के माध्यम से विकसित किए जाते हैं। प्रधान आर्थिको-पयोगी निक्षेपों का, जहाँ अत्यधिक विनिधान अन्तर्बलित है, वहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समन्वेषण किया जाता है। अभी तक सरकार ने राज्य में ताम्र, फास्फोराइट और सीसा-जस्ता निक्षेपों का समुपयोजन किया है। खेतड़ी अनेक कोलिहान के ताम्र निक्षेपों को हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड द्वारा समुपयोजित किया जा रहा है। उदयपुर जिले के माटन राक-फास्फेट निक्षेप का अन्वेषण सम्पूरित हो गया है और निक्षेप को हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड को समुपयोजनायं सौंप दिया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड की बलारिया (जावर खान) में सीसा-जस्ता खानों के उत्पादन को बर्धित करने की योजनाएँ हैं। राजपुरा-दरीबा के समीप बहु-धातु निक्षेप को हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड द्वारा समुपयोजनायं लिया गया है। सीकर जिले का सलादीपुर पाइराइट निक्षेप 'पाइराइट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड' क समुपयोजन के लिए दिया गया है।



**Representation from Velland Mandalam Congress Committee regarding mining of Graphite**

3402. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation from the Velland Mandalam Congress Committee in the month of February, 1973 regarding the question of mining graphite in Velland, Kerala; and

(b) if so, a gist thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No such representation has been received in the Department of Mines.

(b) Does not arise.

**According of Recognition to all India Provident Fund Commissioner's Staff Association**

3403. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision recently for according recognition to the All India Provident Fund Commissioner's Staff Association; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) The Employees Provident Fund Organisation have reported that they are not aware of the formation of "All India Provident Fund Commissioner's Staff Association" and that no request for according recognition to it has been received by the Organisation.

(b) Does not arise.

**Owners of Khas Dharmabad Colliery and its production**

3404. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1616 on the 10th August, 1972 and state:

(a) the name of the owners of the said mine in 1961 at the time of commencement of the IBRD loan Agreement;

(b) the names of the owners in 1970 and 1971;

(c) the highest and lowest monthly output in respective years 1961, 1970, 1971 and 1972; and

(d) the ash percentage of the coal of 15 and 13 seams respectively.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

**Licence given for expansion of New Majri Colliery**

3405. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2427 on the 30th November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether new Majri Colliery was allowed to participate in IBRD programme in Category III Scheme;

(b) the reason for giving it substantial expansion licence to mine 3,60,000 tonnes per annum from 1968 onwards, in case answer to above is in negative; and

(c) the exact grade that was given to its Coal in 1961, 1964 and 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The substantial expansion licence was recommended mainly on the ground that the firm had on its own raised additional capital required for the expansion

|          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| (c) 1961 | Grade III      |
| 1964     | Grade II       |
| 1971     | Grade I and II |

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम का भारतीय कोयला खान प्राधिकार में विलय

3407 श्री चिरजीव झा क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम का भारतीय कोयला खान प्राधिकार में विलय कर दिये जान की संभावना है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव संभवतः कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा तथा प्रस्तावित उक्त विलय का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है

(ग) क्या देश में सभी प्रकार के कोयले की कुल वार्षिक मांग कुल वार्षिक उत्पादन से अधिक है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उत्पादन में वृद्धि द्वारा समूची मांग को कब तक पूरा कर दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख), प्रबंध ग्रहीत गैर-कोयलाकारी कोयला खानों के लिए संगठनात्मक संरचना विषयक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ग) और (घ) जी, नहीं। मांग के विद्यमान स्तर की पूर्ति करने के लिए उत्पादन की वर्तमान दर पर्याप्त है।

#### Capacity of Mines and Plants of Khetri Copper Complex

3408 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the rated capacity of Mines and Plants for Khetri Copper Complex and the percentage of rated capacity achieved now and

(b) the built in capacity of the Mines during the last three years and at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) The rated capacity of the Mines and plants for Khetri Copper Complex are —

- (i) 10 000 tonnes of copper ore per day
- (ii) 31 000 tonnes of copper metal per annum
- (iii) about 2 lakh tonnes of Triple Super Phosphate per annum

The mines and plants at Khetri are at present under construction.

(b) The mines at Khetri Copper Complex are being developed for achieving the rated capacity of 10,000 tonnes per day by 1977 in a phased manner. Regular production has not yet started. The progress of mine development during the last three years is as under —

| Year | Linear progress (in metres) | Excavation (in M <sup>3</sup> ) | Shaft Sinking (in metres) |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1970 | 2176                        | Nil                             | 81                        |
| 1971 | 4260                        | 11190                           | 29                        |
| 1972 | 3917                        | 33219                           | 13                        |

**Delineation of Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir**

**3409. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:**

**SHRI M. S. PURTY:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maps of line of control in Jammu and Kashmir as approved by India and Pakistan were prepared by Pakistan and not by India;

(b) if so, whether agreement reached on the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir is to Pakistan's advantage and that it had obtained all its territorial claims; and

(c) if so, the clear details regarding the issue of Thako Chak along with the territory India had to surrender?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) The maps of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir were prepared jointly by the Army representatives of India and Pakistan and they were signed by both the Senior Military Commanders of India and Pakistan.

(b) No, Sir. The line actually demarcates the areas held by the Indian and Pakistani Forces in Jammu and Kashmir at the line of the cease-fire on 17th December 1971.

(c) Attention of the Hon'ble member is invited to the Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs on 12-12-1972 on the finalisation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir.

**Future of International Control Commission in Vietnam**

**3410. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:**

**SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of winding up the International Control Commission in Vietnam presided over by India in view of the formation of a new

Commission following the recent cease-fire line, has not yet been decided; and

(b) if so, the present position in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) and (b). In view of the Paris Peace Agreement on Vietnam and the formation of a new Commission, the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, unanimously adopted a resolution deciding to adjourn *sine die*. The Commission's mission, therefore, stands suspended as of February 20, 1973. The text of the final resolution unanimously adopted by the Commission is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4523/73.]

**Alleged Misuse of Steel Allotted to Assam Sugar Mills Limited**

**3411. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5398 on the 21st December, 1972 and state:

(a) whether Assam Sugar Mills Limited, Cachar, Assam was granted huge steel quota for the establishment of the factory;

(b) the time it was granted;

(c) whether the factory has at all been established; and

(d) if not, the manner in which the disposal of steels was done?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) to (d). According to some preliminary information received by Government, it is learnt that, on the basis of allotments made by the Director of Industries, Assam, M/s. Assam Sugar Mills took delivery of 13 coils of plates below 8 mm from Assam Small Scale Industries Development Corporation. The party did not establish the factory

and sold out the materials, more than half of which was removed. The balance of about six coils was not allowed to be removed by Assam Small Scale Industries Development Corporation as per orders of the Director of Industries of the State Government. The party then moved a civil suit in Calcutta High Court, which ended in an amicable settlement on January 13, 1972 between Assam Sugar Mills and the State Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, in terms of which the former was declared the owner of the coils.

Full details are being ascertained from the State Government. Meanwhile, departmental action has been taken by the Iron and Steel Controller by suspending further supplies to the Assam Sugar Mills.

**Employees in Public Undertakings under Ministry of Steel and Mines**

3412. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the proportion in the number of Officers and employees of Class I, II and III in the public sector undertakings under his Ministry from the States in which those undertakings are situated to those from outside and Government reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): Statistics of employment are not maintained in public sector undertakings according to place of birth or residence of the employees.

**युद्ध अपराधों के लिए उत्तरदायी पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों की सूची तैयार करना।**

\* 3413. श्री शिव कुमार साहू : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बंगला देश सरकार से युद्ध अपराधों के लिए उत्तरदायी

भारत में बंदी युद्ध बंदियों की सूची तैयार करने को कहा है ताकि शेष युद्धबंदियों को वापिस पाकिस्तान भेजा जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बंगलादेश से इस बारे में क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Passing away of Syed Thangal, President of Union Muslim League on his Haj Pilgrimage**

3414. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the age of Syed Abdur Rehman Bafaki Thangal, the President of Indian Union Muslim league who died on his Haj pilgrimage recently;

(b) the circumstances leading to his death; and

(c) whether it was his first pilgrimage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) 70 years according to the passport application submitted by the late Thangal.

(b) He suddenly fell sick on 18th January, 1973, and after twelve hours' illness he passed away.

(c) No, Sir.

भारत-नेपाल की सीमा पर पिथौरागढ़ जिले में काली नदी पर पुल को तोड़-बेना

3415. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :  
क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत नेपाल सीमा पर उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ जिले में काली नदी पर निर्मित पुल को नेपाल सरकार ने सीमा व्यापार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के उपरान्त तोड़ दिया था ; और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ;

(ख) क्या नेपाल सरकार को कोई बिरोध पत्र दिया गया है जिसमें उनसे क्षति पूर्ति देने की माग की गई है , और

(ग) नेपाल सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और नया पुल कब तक बन जायेगा ।

बिदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) नेपाल द्वारा काली नदी पर कच्चे पुल को तोड़ जाने के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है ।

(ख) यह मामला नेपाल सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया है । नेपाल सरकार ने अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह क्षेत्र के संबंध अधिकारियों से कहे कि वे पुल तोड़ना बन्द कर और जो तोड़ दिए हैं उन्हें ठीक कर दें ।

(ग) नेपाल सरकार ने उत्तर दिया है कि यह मामला सबंध अधिकारियों के पास भेज दिया गया है और उत्तर मिलने पर राजदूतावास को सूचना भेज दी जाएगी । नेपाल सरकार को इस विषय में याद दिलाया गया है ।

# Agreement for increasing economic co-operation between India and Bangladesh

3416 SHRI H M PATEL Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the salient features of agreement for increasing economic co-operation between India and Bangladesh recently signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) A Memorandum of Understanding on Indo-Bangladesh Joint Power Coordination Board was signed on 4th January 1973. A credit agreement was signed between the Governments of India and Bangladesh on 29th January 1973 to enable the Bangladesh Government to buy 150 buses from India. Except for the above no agreement has recently been signed for increasing economic cooperation between India and Bangladesh.

## Construction of ocean going ships at Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta

3417 SHRI K BALADHANDAYUTHAM Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to construct ocean going ships upto 25,000 dwt at the Garden Reach Workshop at Calcutta,

(b) if so, the number of ships to be constructed, and

(c) when the construction of the ship is expected to begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) M/s Garden Reach Workshops Ltd Calcutta are at present executing a Modernisation and Expansion Plan with a view to enabling the yard to construct Ocean Going Vessels of upto 25,000 DWT.

(b) This would depend upon the orders to be received by the Company. However, with the implementation of the Expansion & Modernisation plan, Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. would be in a position to build two Nos. of Ocean Going vessels per annum.

(c) The construction of ships could commence soon after the commissioning of the Building Dry Dock towards early 1974.

#### **Fair Price Shops and Consumer Cooperatives in coal mine areas**

3418. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops and Consumer Cooperatives functioning in the coal mine areas in the country;

(b) the assistance given by Government in this matter;

(c) whether any special incentive has been offered to the workers to form their own cooperatives to provide tea and snacks in the mines at cheap rates; and

(d) the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** (a) There are 370 primary Consumers Cooperative Stores and 12 Wholesale/Central Cooperative Stores functioning in the coal mining areas in the country. Fair Price Shops are allotted by District authorities of respective State Governments.

(b) Financial assistance is given to Cooperative Stores by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Dhanbad in the shape of contribution towards share capital, Stock-piling loan, Clean credit, loans for purchase of Trucks and construction of Godowns and working capital loans. The total

amount advanced to and refunded by the Stores is as follows:—

|  | Amount<br>Advanced | Refunded    |
|--|--------------------|-------------|
|  | Rs.                | Rs.         |
| Primary Consumer<br>Cooperative<br>Stores  | 7,42,000           | 12,264      |
| Wholesale/Central<br>Cooperative<br>Stores | 1,79,00,000        | 1,28,46,674 |

(c) and (d). Information is being collected.

#### **Encounter between security forces and Hostile Nagas on Imphal-Dimapur Road**

3419. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been an encounter between the security forces and Hostile Nagas on 3rd February, 1973 on Imphal-Dimapur Road when five security forces personnel were killed and many were wounded; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) At approximately 10.30 hours on 3rd February, 1973, a convoy of the Security Forces was ambushed by Naga hostiles in area 37 miles North North-East of Imphal on Road Imphal-Kohima. Five Army personnel were killed and four wounded.

(b) A search of the surrounding area was carried out immediately by the Security Forces. However, the hostiles managed to escape into thick jungle. All possible precautions are taken to protect convoys against ambushes by Naga hostiles.

**Manufacture of Marine Turbines by Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal**

3420. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1433 on the 1st March, 1973 and state whether Government propose to expand the marine turbine manufacture section so as to produce it on commercial basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Yes, Sir.

**Change in structure of Army Command**

3421. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw has been elevated to the rank of Field Marshal; and

(b) whether any subsequent change in the structure of the Army Command is contemplated and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 1st January, 1973.

(b) No, Sir.

**Supply of oil for use on light machine guns**

3422. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 343 on the 7th December, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the suppliers of the mineral oil in question have been held responsible to pay the cost of rectification of the oil when it was found to be according to the specifications in the pre-acceptance examination;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether even after rectification the oil is still not worth use for which it was purchased?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The specifications governing the contract laid stress on physical and chemical properties and other functional tests, and gave only guidelines for the composition of the oil. Although the oil was found acceptable as per these specifications, the oil developed tendency to gel formation on storage on account of certain impurities. Since the responsibility for the presence of the gel-producing impurities in the oil is clearly that of the supplier, the supplier has been held responsible to pay the cost of rectification.

**Move by Sri Lanka for repatriation of P.O.Ws**

3423. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move from Sri Lanka to secure the repatriation of the Pakistani Prisoners of War and to solve other disputed matters between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Economy in Indian Missions Abroad**

3424. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article published in the *Times of India*, New Delhi dated the 2nd January, 1973 under the caption 'Economy Indian style'; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position in regard to the points mentioned in the Newspaper report is clarified in the statement placed on the table of the House.

#### *Statement*

Out of 615 posts on the Indian and local cadres in all the wings of the High Commission, 165 posts (22 India-based and 143 local based) are to be reduced by the end of March, 1973, on the basis of the report of the Foreign Service Inspectors, thus bringing down the posts to 450. These reductions cover both senior and junior posts in the Indian and local cadres and will result in a recurring savings amounting to Rs. 64 lakhs per annum in expenditure and in foreign exchange.

2. The previous house of the Deputy High Commissioner was situated at a considerable distance from Central London. Due to deteriorating traffic conditions, much time was consumed on roads to reach the place of duty and thus adversely affecting his official and representational functions. Therefore, a new residence for him had to be leased.

3. Such of the local staff who had become surplus were given due notice and granted terminal benefits in accordance with their terms of appointment.

4. The posting of officers to High Commission of India, London and to other Missions abroad is decided by duly constituted Boards; educational qualifications, past experience of the officers and functional requirements of the posts are taken into account in selecting the officers for various posts abroad.

5. The post of Ambassador in Rome was vacant from 31st October, 1971. Shri Apa B. Pant took over in Rome on 6th November, 1972 after a year's interregnum in the public interest. The Government is seized of the question of appointing a new High Commissioner to London.

#### **Proposal for Introducing a Study Course in Diplomacy**

**3425. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a course of study in diplomacy to man most fittingly country's diplomatic corps the world over; and

(b) the step taken by Government to improve performance of its diplomatic services abroad?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):**

(a) and (b). Probationers who enter the Indian Foreign service are required to undergo an extensive and comprehensive programme of training which has been carefully planned over the years to prepare them for the diplomatic tasks which they will have to perform. The programme spread over a period of three years covers attachment with the Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration, Mussourie, the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, district training a Bharat Darshan tour, attachment with the Army and training and desk work in the various Ministries and Departments. Thereafter, the Probationers are required to learn compulsorily one Foreign language at the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

The Probationers are also sent for 4 months district training to various States so that they come into contact



with rural life in India and have an opportunity of studying Administration in the States. They are also provided an opportunity to see places of outstanding historical and cultural interest and important industrial centres.

Apart from this training programme for the Probationers, there are various mid-career and refresher programmes which more senior members of the Service frequently attend. This includes participation in international seminars, conferences, attachment with the National Defence College and Bharat Darshan tours by all members of the Indian Foreign Service including Ambassadors on return to headquarters. The mid-career training programmes keep all officers in touch with the new developments in India in industrial, agricultural and irrigation etc, fields and keep them abreast of vital national problems. The Government, are, therefore, of the view that the programme is adequate and do not propose to introduce a course of study in diplomacy apart from the training programme which exists.

#### **Proposal regarding unemployment Insurance Scheme**

3427. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any proposal for unemployment Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The National Commission on Labour has recommended *inter-alia* enhancement of the rate of Provident Fund Contribution from 8 per cent to 10 per cent of pay and suggested that the additional contribution may be used, with marginal adjustment, to finance new benefits including Unemployment

Insurance. The question of introducing a Scheme of Unemployment Insurance will be considered after a decision is taken on the recommendation of the National Commission on Labour.

#### **Economic Assistance to Nepal**

3428. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has assured Nepal of more economic assistance in the coming years;

(b) the quantum of assistance proposed to be given to Nepal in the next three years; and

(c) the projects for which the assistance is to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) India has assured Nepal economic assistance to the best of the capacity in the coming years

(b) About Rs. 28 crores.

(c) A statement containing the list of projects for which assistance is to be utilised is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

#### **LIST OF PROJECTS FOR WHICH ASSISTANCE IS TO BE UTILISED**

##### **I. Irrigation and Water Supply**

1. Chatra Canal Project

2. Repairs to Phewatal Dam—Pokhara

3. Kathmandu Water Supply Scheme

##### **II. Health and Social Services**

1. Distribution of iodized salt

2. Extension of hospital building of Maternity Home, Kathmandu.

3. Construction of health posts.

4. Construction of Sports Stadium of Pokhara.

5. Aid to Propkar Charitable Organisation.

### III. Industry

1. Industrial Estates at Napalgañj and Dharan.

2. Fourth phase of expansion of the Pathan Industrial Estate.

3. Village, Cottage and Small-Scale Industries Scheme.

### IV. Roads and Bridges

1. East-West Highway (Central Sector)

2. Kosi area roads.

3. Black topping of Kathmandu—Trisuli Roads.

4. Kathmandu—Godavari Road.

5. Construction of Kamla and Siriswa Projects.

6. Maintenance of East-West Highway (Eastern Sector) and Saunali Pokhara Road.

### V. Power

1. Trisuli Hydel Project—desilting basin.

### VI. Telecommunications

Telephone exchanges at Biratnagar, Jankpur and Japa.

### VII. Horticulture

Composite Horticulture Scheme.

### VIII. Veterinary

Improvement of livestock Veterinary Schemes.

3834 L.S.—3

### Indian Nationals Serving as Teachers in Nepal

3429. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian nationals serving as teachers in Nepal;

(b) whether under the new educational policy implemented in Nepal, the Indian national graduates are being demoted in position and pay scale as compared to their Nepali brethren with the same qualifications; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) the number of Indian nationals serving as teachers in the Primary, Middle and High Schools in Nepal is estimated to be a few thousand.

(b) the Government of India are not aware of any Indian national graduate having been demoted in position and pay scale as compared to his Nepali brethren. Reports however have been received that Indian teachers have been given only temporary extension of tenure for six months in places where the New Education Plan has been introduced of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

(c) The Government of India have taken up the matter with his Majesty's Government of Nepal.

### Coaching Camps for various sports in Three Defence Services

3430. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of the money spent and result achieved on the organisation of coaching camps for various sports in the three services?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J B PATNAIK)** Services Sport Control Board arranges for the coaching camps of the selected Service personnel belonging to the three Services. An expenditure of about Rs 26,210/- drawn from non-public funds, was incurred on the coaching camps held during 1972-73. The events covered and the results achieved were as follows —

| <i>Game</i>               | <i>Results achieved</i>  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Athletics                 | Won the Overall National Championship Trophy   |
| <i>Aquatics</i>           |  |
| (i) Swimming              | Do   |
| (ii) Diving               | Do   |
| (iii) Water Polo          | Won the National Championship  |
| Basketball                | Do   |
| Football                  | Last in preliminary rounds   |
| Volleyball                | Runners-up in the Nationals  |
| Wrestling                 | Won the National Championship in all the three styles (Greco Roman, Free and Oriental) |
| Weight-lifting            | Runners-up in the National Championship  |
| Best Physique Competition | Services Competitor 'Capt V P Dhand' adjudged 'Bharat Shree'                           |
| Cycling                   | National Championship not yet held   |

#### **Handing over Madhumati Freighter to Bangladesh**

**3431 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government decided to hand over to Bangladesh the captured Pak freighter, Madhumati, and

(b) if so, the justification for this decision?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM)** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Madhumati is being transferred to Bangla Desh as a gesture of goodwill and co-operation

#### **Inviting Bechtel Corporation of USA as consultants for Kudramukh and Bailadila Projects**

**3432 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bechtel Corporation of USA is again being brought into the country as an engineering consultant for the Kudramukh and Bailadila Iron Ore Projects, and

(b) if so, the reasons of inviting the Bechtel Corporation which was black listed by the Indian Oil Corporation Board of Directors in 1969 and severely condemned in the 66th report of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings for its scandalous role in the construction of the Gauhati-Siliguri and Haldia Barauni-Kanpur oil pipeline?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA)** (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

#### **Decline in output of Aluminium Industry**

**3433 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a decline in the total output of aluminium industry due to curtailment in production in 1971-72,

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Quality of Automobiles produced in the country**

3434. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether automobiles produced in the country do not have to conform to any specified standard for their roadworthiness and quality;

(b) whether in view of the growing complaints about the deterioration in the quality of automobiles produced in the country, Government have considered to prescribe standards; and

(c) whether any attempt has been made to find out how the automobiles produced in the country compare with standards laid down in other countries and if so, the results of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The automobiles produced in the country have to conform to some accepted standard for roadworthiness and quality

(b) Standards for some of the components and assemblies have been laid down by the Indian Standards Institution. This Institution has been asked to lay down standards for other components and assemblies. Meantime manufacturers are following standards of their collaborators.

(c) The Indian manufacturers claim that the automobiles produced by them are in accordance with the standards laid down in the country

of their collaborators. Investigations have shown that these standards are not actually followed in practice and this has resulted in deterioration in the quality of the vehicles.

**Contravention of Labour Act by Estralla Batteries Ltd.**

3435. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the normal working days for any Industrial Undertakings fixed in a year;

(b) how many days did Estralla Batteries Limited work in the years 1971 and 1972; and

(c) whether there was any contravention of the Labour Act Committed by Estralla Batteries during 1971 by working more than the prescribed limit?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). By convention the normal working days for an Industrial Undertaking are 300 days in a year but there is not bar on the unit concerned exceeding this limit. M/s. Estralla Batteries have reported that during the years 1971 and 1972 the factory worked for 316 and 309 days respectively.

**Indian made Cars 'Tin Pots'**

3436. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in 'Patriot' dated the 18th February, 1973 under the heading 'Tin Pots' naming Indian made cars and that an expenditure of Rs. 2000/- to be incurred by the owner to make road-worthy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):**

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b): Government are aware that the quality of the cars manufactured in the country leaves much to be desired. Efforts are being made to improve their quality.

**बोनस को उत्पादन के साथ जोड़ना**

3437. श्री विनूति मिश्र : क्या अम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या उनका यह विचार है कि बोनस का सम्बन्ध उत्पादन के साथ जोड़ा जाये : और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस योजना को कब तक लागू कर देगी ?

**अम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी):** (क) और (ख) : बोनस पुनरीक्षा समिति द्वारा बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 के प्रवर्तन की पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है और समिति के विचारार्थ विषयों में से एक विषय यह है कि "क्या समस्त बोनस भुगतान को किसी रूप में, उपक्रम में उत्पादन/उत्पादित से सम्बन्ध किया जाना चाहिए"। समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

**Self Reliance in Nuclear Arms**

3438. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop nuclear arms in the country;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that we are self-reliant in this field; and

(c) the total expenditure on import of nuclear arms during the current year?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) and (b). Government's policy on the manufacture of nuclear weapons has been explained in Parliament on several occasions. It is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. Government's policy in this regard remains unchanged.

(c) Government have never contemplated any importation of nuclear arms

**Chinal Clay Deposits in Malabar Region of Kerala**

3439. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3398 on the 7th December, 1972 and state the results achieved?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** The State Department of Mining and Geology have been mainly engaged in the investigation of clay deposits in Kerala for the last five years. As a result of this investigation, total reserves of about 84.03 million tonnes of clay deposits have been estimated in the State as a whole and a large proportion of these deposits are in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Ernakulam and Cannanore. This consists of 72.4 million tonnes of China Clay, 9.95 million tonnes of fire clay and 1.67 million tonnes of Ball clay. The investigations have not been completed so far.

The State Government of Kerala have sanctioned several mining leases for the exploitation of China Clay, Fire Clay and Ball clay in the State during recent years. Also many

applications for mining leases are now under consideration of the State Government. Successful exploitation of the large reserves of clay already detected in the State, would require a very large span of time.

#### Manufacture of Diesel Power Sets

3440. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIJAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial units in the country are facing inconvenience in meeting their power requirements for want of diesel sets in the present power crisis; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to increase the manufacture of diesel power sets in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In the context of power shortage, certain industrial units have approached Government for arranging emergent supplies of diesel generating sets to meet part of their urgent power requirements. To the extent that supplies of diesel generating sets can be marshalled from indigenous sources within the short delivery schedules indicated, action is being taken to assist them in the procurement of the sets from within the country. In regard to the requirements of diesel generating sets, generally of higher capacities, the supplies of which from indigenous sources are not practicable within the time schedules required, Government propose to clear on an urgent basis the import of stand-by diesel generating sets provided their deliveries would be within these time schedules. Steps are also being taken to increase the indigenous manufacture of diesel generating sets by giving indigenous

manufacturers special facilities for stepping up their production including a higher import content by way of raw materials and components.

#### Comparative Study of Production at Heavy Electricals Ltd., and B.H.E.L.

3441. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a comparative study of the performance efficiency of generating and transmission equipments manufactured both at Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). The only common items of generating and transmission equipment which the two plants i.e. BHEL, Hardwar and HEIL, Bhopal have manufactured:—

- (i) Steam turbosets and turbo alternators;
- (ii) Hydro turbines and Hydro generators.

Whereas the equipments manufactured by HEIL have been commissioned, the equipment manufactured at BHEL, Hardwar is under erection and is yet to be commissioned. The question of a comparative study of the performance efficiency of the equipment manufactured by the plant at Bhopal and Hardwar would arise only after the equipment manufactured at both the plants would have been commissioned.

#### Production of Electrical Goods

3442. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to stop import of heavy electrical goods after a certain period;

(b) the production capacity of the country of heavy electrical goods and their present estimated demand; and

(c) the scheme prepared or the increase in production of these goods and the year by which we shall become self-sufficient in the production of these goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c): It is presumed that by Heavy Electrical Goods what is meant is Heavy Electrical Equipment for power Generation. Government have set up two major enterprises in the Public Sector, namely, Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal and Heavy Electricals Ltd., for the manufacture of power generation equipment. The installed capacity of these manufacturing plants for such equipment is given below:—

*Annual Capacity at the Plants at full  
Deevlopment*

| Plant           | Thermal<br>plant                            | Hydro-<br>plant  |
|-----------------|---|--|
| HEIL, Bhopal    | 3x120MW<br>1x30MW<br>1x235 MW<br>(nuclear); | 6 sets a total<br>capacity of<br>about<br>450 MW             |
| BHEL, Hyderabad | 7x110MW                                     | ..   |
| BHEL, Hardwar   | 7x200 MW                                    | 10 sets of a<br>total capacity<br>of about<br>600/1000<br>MW |

The Planning Commission are considering a target of 35-36 million KW by the end of 5th Plan period. This would mean an average annual demand of 3 to 3.5 million KW of power generating equipment for the next 5 years.

Consistent with the capacity build up at the respective plants, the Hyderabad plant is expected to reach the optimum level of output by the end

of 1974-75, the Bhopal plant in majority of product lines by the same period with the exception of Steam Turbines and associated electric generators spilling over to 1975-76. The Hardwar plant, as a whole, will reach the optimum level of the output during the year 1975-76. While there is a Government ban on the import of generating sets, there have been exceptions in the past where the import of such equipment had been allowed due to urgency or other compelling considerations. But after the year 1975-76, when the indigenous units would be able to attain optimum levels of production in respect of all the items of electrical equipment the anticipated requirements of the Power Sector would be adequately met. The demand for power equipment would be continuously growing and the indigenous manufacturing plants will be taking steps to augment their capacities continuously keeping in step with the demand.

**Proposal for Military Training for  
Women**

3444. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have any proposal to have military training for women in India either in para-military forces or in the regular forces; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Loss in Hindustan Copper and steps  
taken to improve Production**

3445. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-  
JHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rs. 120 crore public sector Hindustan Copper has been beset with a spate of huge financial losses annually, faulty planning, defective mine de-signing personnel and labour problems and strike by workers;

(b) the amount of capital invested initially and the reasons for raising the capital base gradually; and

(c) the production target of mine ore envisaged in the beginning and the revised target by 1973 and the loss in terms of money for non-fulfilment of the targets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) The reference seems to be to Khetri Cooper Project of Hindustan Copper Limited. The estimated cost of the Project is about 115 crores. The Project is under construction and there are no financial losses. The construction of the Project which was slow in the initial stages has improved considerably over the last about 3 years. The problems of planning and mine designing etc. have been effectively tackled. There was a strike at the Project during July-August, 1972. However, the personnel and industrial relations situation has now improved considerably.

(b) Presumably, the reference is to the capital cost estimates. The detailed cost estimates for the Project were made in 1968. According to these estimates, the Project was estimated to cost about Rs. 93 crores. The cost of the Project has been recently reassessed and the Project is now estimated to cost about Rs. 115 crores. The upward revision in the cost estimates is mainly due to the following reasons:—

1. It became necessary to revise the earlier mining scheme to ensure that the mine production at the stipulated rates

can be achieved as per time schedule. This necessitated additional mine openings and additional mining equipment for mechanised mining.

2. In the case of plants the earlier estimates were based on preliminary process designs, particularly in the case of smelter and refinery. With the completion of the detailed designing, additional equipment, not included in the earlier estimates, had to be provided for in order to meet the process requirements.

3. A part of the increase is also due to general escalation in the price of equipment, material and services over the last 4 years.

4. The delay of about 2 years in the completion of the Project has also resulted in additional expenditure on supervision, etc.

(c) The earlier target for mining of ore for 1973-74 was 9,18,000 tonnes. This was based on the assumption that it would be possible to increase the rate of mine development to 60 M per month per face. But due to technical reasons the progress at the stipulated rate has not been achieved and the current progress is about 50 M per month per face, which is the national average for this type of mining. Therefore, the production target for 1973-74 has been scaled down to 6,00,000 tonnes. This, together with the ore which has already been stockpiled, will enable the running of the single stream of the concentrator at the rate of 1000 tonnes per day when this Plant is commissioned.

There is no question of financial loss, as commercial production has not yet started.



**उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा हड़ताल की धमकी**

3446. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
क्या अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों के श्रमिकों ने राज्य व्यापी हड़ताल करने की धमकी दी है, और

(ख) उनकी मांगें क्या हैं और इस हड़ताल को रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाहो करने का विचार है ?

**अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :** (क) और (ख) चीनी उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत समुचित सरकार, राज्य सरकार है। इसलिए इस मामले को उचित कार्यवाही हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के ध्यान में ला दिया गया है। वह इस मामले पर ध्यान दे रही है।

**भोपाल के एक अंग्रेजी दैनिक समाचार-पत्र "हितवाद" के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा न करना**

3447. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
क्या अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश) से प्रकाशित होने वाले अंग्रेजी दैनिक समाचार पत्र "हितवाद" के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की राशि गत कई वर्षों से जमा नहीं कराई गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह राशि कर्मचारियों के वेतन से प्रति माह काटी जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की राशि को जमा कराने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस बारे में कितनी राशि जमा कराई जानी है ?

**अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :** भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है —

(क) जी हाँ। प्रतिष्ठान ने प्राप्ति, 1971 में और आगे की भविष्य निधि की राशिगो को जमा नहीं किया है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) बकाया राशियों का भू-गजस्त्र के बकाय की तरह बन्सू जर्न के लिए पत्रकटों का राजस्व वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र भेज दिए गये हैं और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के प्रचार निदेशक से भी कहा गया है कि वे प्रतिष्ठानों को विज्ञापन खर्च की वापस दी जाने वाली राशि निधि में जमा करा दें। अगस्त, 1971 से दिसम्बर, 1972 तक की अवधि के लिए जमा की जाने वाली कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में भविष्य निधि (दोनों ही अंश) की बकाया राशि 36,695 रुपये (लगभग) निकलती है। इसके अनतिरिक्त, प्रतिष्ठान ने अगस्त, 1971 से पूर्व के बकाया के रूप में पिछली राशियों के सम्बन्ध में 13,501 50 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान भी करना है। आशा की जाती है कि मध्य प्रदेश के प्रचार निदेशक प्रतिष्ठान की ओर बकाया 15,000 रुपये की राशि निधि में जमा करेंगे।

**Supply of Arms to Friendly Countries**

3448. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:  
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided that the sale of Indian manufactured arms and ammunition will be done only on a Government to Government basis and restricted to friendly countries only,

(b) whether there is also a proposal to supply free of cost the surplus ammunition to friendly countries, and

(c) the extent of surplus arms and ammunition to be supplied to friendly countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Production capacities in our Ordnance Factories are essentially to meet demands of our Armed Forces. However, after meeting our own requirements, sale of items, that are surplus to our requirements, to friendly countries, is considered from time to time

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this.

**Testing of I.C.B.M. by China**

3449. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:  
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-  
JHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has tested recently a new I.C.B.M.;

(b) if so, the range of the I.C.B.M. so tested by China;

(c) the extent to which this I.C.B.M. has added China's nuclear and atomic power; and

(d) how India will protect herself in the event of any conflict with China in the future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government have no information in this regard.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Government believe that the defence of our border can be best ensured by adequate military preparedness based upon conventional weapons. In their view the possession of nuclear weapons is no substitute for such military preparedness

**Laying off of workers due to closure of Factories following Power Crisis**

3450. SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY:  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers laid off in the country State-wise due to the forced closure of factories following the worst power crisis; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to meet the workers' needs as they are victims of lay off?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

**Naval Commands in the Country**

3451. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of naval commands in the country at present;

(b) the number of naval shipyards commissioned at present; and

(c) the target of gross naval tonnage expected within the next five years?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**  
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Two

(b) The Navy have no shipyard of its own. However, there are two Dockyards for repair and maintenance of ships.

(c) It would not be in public interest to disclose this information

**Request by Sri Lanka Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam to Reopen Indian Citizenship Register**

3453 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government were urged by Sri Lanka Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Secretary recently to reopen the Indian Citizenship Register, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b). The President, Sri Lanka Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam sent letters addressed to the Foreign Secretary and the High Commissioner on 12th February, 1973 requesting extension of the date for receipt of applications for Indian citizenship under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 regarding the status and future of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon. Government have not found it necessary to reopen the date

**Plan for increasing Coal output during Fifth Plan**

3455 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to increase coal output by the end of the Fifth Plan in the Country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES** (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b) The Task Force on Coal and Lignite set up by the Planning Commission, to formulate the policies and programmes for coal and lignite for the Fifth Five Year Plan, has estimated that the demand for coal by 1978-79 would be about 143 million tonnes for meeting which it has envisaged the following production programme —

|                                   | Production<br>in<br>1971-72 | Estimated<br>production<br>1978-79 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                                   | (in million tonnes)         |                                    |
| 1 National Coal Development Corpn | 14.40                       | 45.00                              |
| 2 Bharat Coking Coal              | 13.00                       | 21.00                              |
| 3 Singareni Collieries Co         | 4.70                        | 10.00                              |
| 4 Other Coal Mines                | 39.90                       | 67.00                              |
|                                   | 71.60                       | 143.00                             |

The Task Force has also recommended a programme for exploration, provision of infrastructure including transport and expansion of production. It is too early to indicate any progress in the Fifth Plan Programme which is yet to be finalised.

**National Wage Policy**

3456 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

**SHRI M C DAGA:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a national wage policy in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). A committee on Wage Policy has made recommendations on the subject, which are under study.

भारत बर्मा सीमा पर कर्ष्य का लगाया जाना

3457. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री सी० के० चरणपुन :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-बर्मा की 16 किलोमीटर लम्बी सीमा पर अनिश्चित काल तक कर्ष्य लगा दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी हाँ, शोमन् ।

(ख) सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से ऐसा किया गया है ।

Covering of Meharchand Sharma and Co. Jharia under E.P.F. Act, 1952

3458. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Meharchand Sharma and Company, Saw Merchant, Jharia, in the district of Dhanbad has been covered under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the scheme framed thereunder; and the

said establishment is in default since long in regard to the payment and submission of returns;

(b) if so, what action has been taken to secure compliance and what is the result thereof;

(c) whether the establishment has been bifurcated into three wings to avoid the implementation of the E.P.F. Act and the Scheme; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken to cover all its units?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:-

(a) Yes.

(b) Legal action for determining provident fund dues and recovery thereof is being initiated. The question of prosecuting the employers for various defaults is also being examined.

(c) and (d). It is not known whether the said establishment has been split into three wings to avoid the implementation of the Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act and the Scheme framed thereunder. However, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has been asked to investigate the same and take necessary action in the matter.

Allocation of Funds for Labour Welfare for Workers in Mines

3459. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large sums have been allocated for Labour Welfare of workers in mines;

(b) if so, how much amount has been spent during the last three years;

(c) whether the actual amount spent on welfare was far less than earmarked, as substantial percentage of the amount is being spent for establishment purpose and administration of the schemes; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that running charges are cut to the minimum and all avoidable expenditure is diverted to real welfare measures?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) I. COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND Welfare cess on all despatches of coal/coke from the collieries is the main source of income. The cess which was being collected at the rate of fifty paise per ton has been raised to seventyfive paise per tonne with effect from 17-1-1973. The income of the Fund during the last three years is as under:

| 1969-70    | 1970-71    | 1971-72    |
|------------|------------|------------|
| (in lakhs) | (in lakhs) | (in lakhs) |
| Rs. 449.04 | Rs. 420.08 | Rs. 431.23 |

## II. Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The rate of less is 2½ per cent *ad valorem* on exports. The income of the Fund during the last three years is as under:—

| 1969-70   | 1970-71    | 1971-72    |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| n lakhs)  | (in lakhs) | (in lakhs) |
| Rs. 39.86 | Rs. 31.47  | Rs. 21.97  |

## III. Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The rate of cess is twentyfive paise on production per tonne. The income of

the Fund during the last three years is as under:—

| 1969-70        | 1970-71        | 1971-72        |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Rs. in lakhs   | Rs. in lakhs   | Rs. in lakhs   |
| 75.43          | 89.83          | 86.94          |
| 1969-70        | 1970-71        | 1971-72        |
| (Rs. in lakhs) | (Rs. in lakhs) | (Rs. in lakhs) |

(b) Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

|                                 |       |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. | 52.50 | 43.72 | 63.09 |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|

|                                     |       |       |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund. | 43.18 | 61.88 | 68.74 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|

(c). No Sir.

(d). This matter is under constant review. Instruction to keep the expenditure on establishment and administration to the minimum have been issued from time to time.

National Labour Institute, Poona  
3460. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 454 on the 22nd February, 1973 regarding National Labour Institute Poona and state:

(a) whether the need for giving training at the Institute to all the engineers in the various Industrial Sectors in the field of labour relations all over the country has been examined;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn up any blue print for the working of the said institute and the

time by which it is likely to made public; and

(c) the broad features of the blue print?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c) The National Labour Institute has not yet started functioning. It will draw up its programme of activities as soon as it gets under way.

#### Proposal to Build Corvette Type Combat Ships

3461. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to build Corvette type Combat ships; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose these details

#### Ownership of two Cinema Halls of Calcutta and Bombay

3462. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ownership of the two Cinema Halls, one in Calcutta and the other in Bombay, which were so long under the management and control of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer of the USA, has recently changed hands;

(b) if so, whether he is also aware of the apprehension of the employees that they might lose their jobs as a

result of the change in ownership and control; and

(c) if so, the steps, if any, being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) to (c) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere and the Department of Labour and Employment have no information on the subject at present

#### Installed Capacity and Actual Production in Public Sector and Private Sector Steel Plants

3463 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity and actual production of steel in each Public and Private Sector Steel Plant month-wise from January to December, 1972,

(b) the production as percentage of installed capacity in each of the plants, month-wise, from January to December, 1972, and

(c) the factors responsible for improvement or stagnation or deterioration in the capacity utilisation during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-4524/73.]

(c) The production at Bhilai steel plant and at T.I.S.C.O. during this period has been quite satisfactory and there has been considerable improvement at Rourkela steel plant. The production at Durgapur and I.I.S.C.O. has, however, not been satisfactory. The production at Durgapur steel plant suffered mainly on account of disturbed industrial rela-

tions, DVC power restrictions, equipment troubles and short supply of coke oven gas Hindustan Steel Ltd have taken a number of remedial measures to overcome these shortcomings including the setting up of three-tier joint consultative committee for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to ensure the cooperation of workers in maximising production. The production at IISCO fell rapidly between February and July as a result principally of inadequate attention to preventive and operational maintenance and modernisation of plant and machinery in general. Since the takeover of the Management of IISCO by Government on July 14, 1972 a number of steps have been taken to solve its immediate problems and increase production such as the supply of coal tar and coke emergency repairs to coke ovens, procurement of material handling equipment and repairs and replacement of cranes and other equipment in the steel melting shop. The plant has, however, had problems by way of power restrictions and failures difficulties with the coke ovens and SMS equipments, etc.

**"Wage Rise Demands-Tough Line Favoured"**

3464 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the Economic Times Bombay dated the 22nd January 1973 under the caption "Wage rise demands-Tough Line Favoured", and

(b) if so a comprehensive statement on the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of evolving a wage policy is under study

**पश्चिमी सीमा क्षेत्रों के व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास**

3465. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

श्री भान सिंह भौरा :

क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1971 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान पश्चिमी सीमा के कितने व्यक्तियों को अपना घर-बार छोड़ना पड़ा था

(ख) उनमें से अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को बसा दिया गया है,

(ग) उनकी सहायता के लिए सरकार ने किन्ती नगद राशि खर्च की है, और

(घ) बाकी के व्यक्तियों को कब तक बसा दिया जायेगा ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) मम्बई में राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार भाग (क) (ख) और (ग) के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति नीचे दी गई है —

(क) लगभग 8 36 लाख

(ख) लगभग 7 77 लाख

(ग) लगभग 2,287 लाख रुपए

(घ) ऐसी आशा है कि शेष व्यक्तियों को पंजाब में लगभग 3 से 4 महीने के अन्दर तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर में भूमि मिलने पर मार्च, 1974 तक बसा दिया जायेगा ।

**Enquiry by C.B.I against the personnel of Inspection of Inspectorate of General Stores (D), Anand Parbat Delhi**

3466 SHRI HARI SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether C.B.I is inquiring into the corrupt practices of the officers and members of the Inspection Staff of the Inspectorate of General Stores (Defence) Anand Parbat, Delhi, and

(b) if so the findings of the inquiry of the C.B.I?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir, against some officers and members of the staff

(b) As the investigations have not been completed, no findings can be given now

**देश में बनी वस्तुओं को खरीदने की योजना**

3467. श्री विमूति मिश्र : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है जिसके द्वारा देश में बनी वस्तुओं को अधिक से अधिक खरीदा जाये

(ख) उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें सरकार इस समय विदेशों में खरीद रही है, और

(ग) क्या देश में उनके स्थान पर इस्तेमाल होने वाली वस्तुएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ?

**पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)**

(क) से (ग) पूर्ति और निपटान, महानिदेशालय जहाँ तक सम्भव होता है स्वदेशी सामान खरीदता है और उन्हीं वस्तुओं के लिए,

जिनका देश में निर्माण नहीं होता अथवा जिनकी समय पर पूर्ति करने के लिए पर्याप्त निर्माण क्षमता नहीं है, तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय अथवा समान प्राधिकारियों से, स्वदेशी दृष्टि से, अनुमति प्राप्त करके आयात का साधन अपनाता है। वे वस्तुएं जिनका अभी भी आयात किया जा रहा है उनके आयात प्रतिस्थापन के रूप में स्वदेशी साधनों को दृढ़ निकालने के निरन्तर प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। इस समय जिन वस्तुओं का आयात किया जा रहा है उनके नामों का व्योम सलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

**विवरण**

1 खाद्य वस्तुएं।

2 रसायन तथा रसायनिक पदार्थ

(1) उर्वरक

(2) अन्य

3 गर वाटिक खनिज पदार्थ

(1) ईंधन, तेल तथा स्नेहक

(2) अन्य

4 समाक्षारीय धातु उद्योग

(1) लोहा, ताम्र इत्यादि

(2) एलुमिनियम धातु

(3) अन्य

5 मशीनें (विद्युत मशीनों को छोड़कर)

(1) मशीनी गीजा

(2) मिट्टी हटाने की मशीनें और फाल्ट पुर्जें

(3) कृषि मशीनें

(4) अन्य



6. विद्युत् मशीनी उपकरण तथा पूर्ति
  - (1) इलैक्ट्रानिकी उपकरण
  - (2) केबल तथा तार
  - (3) विद्युत् संयंत्र उपकरण तथा स्विच-गीयर
  - (4) अन्य
7. परिवहन उपकरण (रेल सामग्री को छोड़कर)
  - (1) आटोमोबाइल
  - (2) समुद्रीय उपकरण
  - (3) अन्य
8. रेल सामग्री
9. वैज्ञानिक सामान
10. फोटोग्राफी सामान ।

**बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में बिहारियों को रोजगार देना**

3468. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में बिहारियों को नौकरियां नहीं दी जा रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख) भर्ती के मामले में बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड सरकारी क्षेत्र की प्रायोजनाओं के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नीति का अनुसरण कर रही है। इस नीति के अनुसार प्रकुशल तथा कुशल कामगारों, लिपिकों तथा अन्य गैर-तकनीकी कर्मचारियों, जिनके बेतनमान अपेक्षाकृत कम होते हैं, की भर्ती करते समय

स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को, विशेषतया प्रामाजिका के लिए भर्जित किये गये क्षेत्रों के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है तथा इनकी भर्ती स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से की जाती है। जहां तक उच्च पदों के लिए भर्ती का प्रश्न है इनका चुनाव ग्रजिल भारतीय आध्वार पर किया जाता है।

#### Laying of Foundations for Mini Steel Plants in Orissa

3648. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation of a number of mini steel plants at Koenjer, in Malangluli, Sukinda and Sargapalli in Orissa were laid during 9th and 15th November, 1972;

(b) whether these foundations were laid before the feasibility plan was approved by the Planning Commission;

(c) if so, whether the Planning Commission had given its clearance; and

(d) if not, the grounds on which Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 crores for this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Report in 'Pratipaksha' regarding sale of Mud-Cup Scrap in Bhilai Steel Plant

3470. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the report in the 'Pratipaksha' a Hindi Weekly from Delhi

in its issue dated the 12th November, 1972 alleging that the authorities of the Bihlari Steel Plant have sold 'Mud-Cup' scrap at a rate of Rs. 50/- per ton;

(b) whether this 'mud-cup' was mixed along with Cable-rod, Pig Iron, Spung iron better quality of Cable-rod worth Rs. 700/- per ton; and

(c) if so, the actual quantity sold and the total amount recovered on these sales of 'Mud-Cup'?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The reference is presumably to the sale order for slag mixed with iron/steel scrap from the open hearth slag dump of the Bihlari Steel Plant executed in March, 1971. The price was Rs. 50/- per tonne. Steel scrap of a length of three meters and more recovered by the party was to be delivered to the plant and for this a payment of Rs. 50/- per tonne was to be made to the party. It is not possible to assess with any degree of reliability, the iron and steel content or the total quantity of the slag.

#### Maruti Personnel who took Apprenticeship at H.A.L.

3471. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several persons, who are absorbed in "Maruti Limited" small car project, had taken some kind of apprenticeship or other at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

3834 L.S.—4

have been consulted. They have no information as to whether ex-workers or ex-trainees from HAL have been absorbed by M/s. Maruti Ltd. They have not trained any apprentices or other personnel specifically for M/s. Maruti Ltd.

#### Ad Hoc Appointments and promotions in various offices of Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation

3472. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many ad hoc appointments and promotions have been made in various offices under his Ministry during the last three years; and

(b) what positive steps are being taken to reduce such cases of ad hoc appointments/promotions and thus reduce discontent among the staff?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### भारी मशीनी उपकरणों का निर्माण कर रहे सरकारी उपक्रम

3473. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में भारी मशीनी उपकरण बनाने वाले प्रमुख सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी उपक्रम अथवा कारखाने कहां-कहां हैं; और

(ख) इन कारखानों में कौन-कौन सी मशीनें और मशीनी उपकरण तैयार होने हैं ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). भारी मशीनें और भारी मशीनी औजार बनाने वाले सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रमुख उपक्रम अथवा कारखाने कलकत्ता, जमशेदपुर, बम्बई, मद्रास, बंगलूर, पूना, हैदराबाद, अहमदाबाद, पिम्परी, तिरुचिरापल्ली, दुर्गापुर, पटियाला, हरिद्वार, हुबली, रांची, पटना, भोपाल, कुन्डरा, ममला, झलवई, नाहन, बडोदा, कोइम्बटूर, लुधियाना, आदि में स्थित हैं। इन एकको में मोटर ट्रांसफार्मर, सर्किट ब्रेकर, जेनरेटर, टरबाइनें, बस्त्र, परिष्करण मशीनें, टेक्सटाइल मशीनें, जूट मिल मशीनें, अर्थ मूविंग मशीनें, मोबाइल क्रेनें, एक्सकेवेटर, फोर्क लिफ्ट ट्रक, रोड रोलर आदि बनाये जाते हैं। तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय द्वारा प्रकाशित हैन्डबुक आफ इन्डीजिनस मैनुफैक्चर्स आफ इन्जी० स्टाट्स में इनके स्थित स्थान, मशीन की किस्म मशीनी औजार बनाने वालों के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी उपलब्ध है। जिसकी प्रतिया संसद के पुस्तकालय में भेज दी गई है।

**जापान से इस्पात का आयात**

3475. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जापान ने नेपाल को भारत की अपेक्षा सस्ते मूल्य पर इस्पात सप्लाई किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री

(क) और (ख) जापान द्वारा नेपाल को सप्लाई किये गये इस्पात की दरों के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

**Publicity regarding activities of Directorate of Resettlement.**

3475. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper publicity has been given to the activities of the Directorate of Re-settlement so as to enable the ex-servicemen to avail themselves of its services; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this publicity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Resettlement under the Ministry of Defence has at present an organisation for publicity work. A monthly bulletin is being published containing information on job opportunities which may be of interest to ex-servicemen. This is distributed through the State Soldiers, Sailors & Airmen's Board. Secondly, important decisions concerning facilities available to ex-servicemen are also conveyed to regiments with whom the ex-servicemen maintain contact. Such information is also contained in the Sainik Samachar. The present organisation for publicity in the Directorate of Resettlement is now being strengthened.

**Walkout by Indian Delegate over speech by Begum Bhutto at a Reception in Peking**

3476. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a speech by Begum Bhutto at a reception in Peking on the 19th February, 1973 resulting in the walkout by the Indian delegate; and

(b) if so, the correct official version of this incident and its repercussions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the banquet hosted by the Chinese Prime Minister in her honour in Peking on February 19, 1973, Begum Bhutto made a speech in which she slandered India by making totally baseless allegations against her, thus forcing our Charge d' Affairs in Peking to walk out of the banquet in protest.

The Government of India consider that carrying out of such false propaganda in the capital of a third country does not help solve any bilateral problems. However, if no protest is registered against such allegations, they are only likely to mislead the world opinion. India, on her part, has always believed in resolution of bilateral problems through direct and peaceful negotiations.

**Cases of Class I Defence Personnel Detected by C.B.I. for Corruption**

**3477. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Class I officers of the Defence Forces detected by the C.B.I. for corruption during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government in these cases?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) 158.

(b) (i) 8 officers were prosecuted, of which 2 were convicted, 1 was discharged and the cases against 5 officers are pending trial.

(ii) Filing of charge sheet against 2 officers is pending completion of certain formalities.

(iii) In Court Martial Proceedings, 4 were punished, 4 exonerated and case against 1 was dropped. Against 16 others, Court Martial proceedings are yet to be finalised.

(iv) 11 officers were punished and charge against 2 dropped in administrative proceedings, while the same are pending at different stages against 33 officers.

(v) In the remaining 77 cases, 18 are under investigation, no action was considered necessary against 13 officers, cases against 12 were closed after investigation, 2 officers were punished and action against 32 officers is under consideration.

**Strikes in various Public Sector Units and number of man-days lost**

**3478. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**  
**SHRI VEKARIA:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of strikes which took place in various public sector units since 1969; and

(b) the total man-days lost in it?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY):** (a) and (b). According to available information, the number of strikes and the number of mandays lost due to strikes in the public sector, from 1969 to 1972 were as under:—

| Year                  | No. of strikes | No. of man-days lost due to strikes |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1969                  | 382            | 1,283,250                           |
| 1970                  | 440            | 1,898,046                           |
| 1971                  | 383            | 2,028,307                           |
| 1972<br>(Provisional) | 476            | 2,493,078                           |

## Re-employment of disabled Ex-servicemen

3479. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the special measures adopted for providing re-employment of all disabled Ex-servicemen; and

(b) the funds allocated by the Central Government for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A statement is attached...

### Statement

*A brief outlines of the measures adopted for providing re-employment to disabled ex-servicemen*

Disabled ex-service personnel are accorded priority I for the purpose of employment in Central/State Governments. The reservation of 10 per cent of Class III and 20 per cent of Class IV posts for ex-servicemen under the Central Government has been extended upto 30th June, 1974 and overall percentage of reservation raised from 45 per cent to 50 per cent. The additional vacancies, so made available by this increase, will be utilised for rehabilitating disabled ex-servicemen.

2. Public Sector Undertakings under the control of the Union Government have reserved 17½ per cent of Class III and 27½ per cent of Class IV posts for ex-servicemen including those disabled and dependents of those killed in action.

3. For recruitment to Class I and Class II posts by a method other than competitive examination, war disabled service personnel who possess the requisite qualification and experience, are considered for appointment on the basis of interviews. Such persons are

entitled to first priority if found suitable. For Class I, II and III posts which are filled on the basis of competitive examinations, war disabled service personnel are allowed relaxation of age upto 3 years (upto 8 years in the case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes) over and above the prescribed upper age limit provided they have the requisite academic qualifications.

4. For appointment to Class III and Class IV posts, the upper age limit has been relaxed upto 45 years for disabled ex-servicemen (upto 50 years if they belong to Scheduled Castes/Tribes as well). In addition to these facilities/concessions, the educational qualifications for appointment to Class III posts normally filled through Employment Exchanges have been relaxed. The criterion applied for appointment of disabled ex-servicemen is the ability to discharge the duties of the particular Class III post and this is assessed by the appointing authority on the basis of suitable tests.

5. Medical standard in respect of recruitment to these posts is the certificate of fitness granted by the Medical Boards of the Defence Services.

6. Besides, 100 seats are reserved at Queen Mary's Technical School, Poona for giving vocational/technical training to disabled service personnel. 5 seats are reserved in each Industrial Training Institute for ex-servicemen including those disabled and disabled personnel undergoing training are paid stipend of Rs. 75/- per month.

7. A special ex-servicemen's Cell within Directorate General of Employment and Training under the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, exclusively looks after rehabilitation of disabled ex-servicemen and dependents of those killed in action.

8. The Government has created a separate organisation known as the

Central Rehabilitation Organisation in the Ministry of Defence to promote the speedy re-employment in civil life of Disabled ex-servicemen and dependents of those Defence Services personnel killed during the Indo-Pak War 1971.

9. The Government have not created any Fund exclusively for disabled ex-servicemen. However, a Fund of Rs. 5 crores has been created for the war-bereaved and war-disabled, in order to cover such needs as may not adequately be met through other schemes. In addition, there are a number of benevolent funds which are used for the welfare of ex-servicemen including disabled ex-servicemen.

10. Besides, the measures enunciated above, decisions were taken as early as January 1972, that Servicemen injured in battle, and the families of those soldiers and officers of the Defence Services who sacrificed their lives in the last war be granted liberalised pensionary awards as contained in Ministry of Defence letter No. 200847/Pen-C/71, dated 24th February, 1971.

#### **Public Undertakings running in loss**

3480. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of public undertakings which are running at loss continuously during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to run them on profitable basis?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) and (b). Names of the Five undertakings of the Ministry of Steel & Mines which have incurred losses during the

last 3 years & steps taken to run them on profitable basis are given below:—

#### **1. Hindustan Steel Limited**

Profitability is a function of cost, volume of production and prices. Within the limitations of prevailing prices and costs, one of the imperatives to earn profit, therefore, is to maximise production. Accordingly the management of HSL is concentrating its efforts towards raising the level of production as rapidly as possible. A number of steps have been taken in this direction. These include: specialised repairs of coke ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil viring in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes required to correct existing imbalances in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials.

Recently, a three-tier joint consultative machinery has been set up at Durgapur for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the co-operation of the workers in maximising production. A new rewards scheme has been introduced in the Rourkela Steel plant to provide an additional incentive for increasing production progressively.

The setting up of the Steel Authority of India Limited should also help considerably in this direction through effective supervision and co-ordination, provision of specialised advisory services and vertical integration and co-ordination of the other sectors intimately connected with the steel industry in the role of major suppliers of inputs such as coking coal, iron ore, and manganese. Government also keep constant watch on the performance of the steel plants through periodical task force meetings and reviews and render all the assistance that is required.

**2. Neyveli Lignite Corporation**

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been sustaining losses mainly due to technological difficulties in mining lignite resulting in the low production of lignite which has been insufficient for the operation of the power and the Briquetting and Carbonisation plants at the optimum levels and also owing to the low production of urea as a result of design, process and operational difficulties in the fertilizer plant.

The following steps are being taken by Government to bring down the losses:—

(i) The Corporation is procuring additional mining equipment for increasing the production of lignite from the present level of 3.6 million tonnes to 4.2 million tonnes in 1974-75 and 4.5 million tonnes from 1975-76 onwards.

(ii) A detailed project report is also being prepared for stepping up the production of lignite further to 6.5 million tonnes per year.

(iii) As recommended by Prof. Subramaniam Committee, forward preparation of ground is being intensified by increased blasting to improve the over-burden output from mines. For this, two drills are already on order and two more drills are also being procured.

(iv) The mines are being reorganised with a view to achieve better utilisation of mining equipment and reduction in the level of expenditure.

(v) Two units of 50 MW each of the Neyveli power station are being temporarily converted to oil firing. This would result in better utilisation of the power station.

**3. Hindustan Zinc Limited**

The Hindustan Zinc Ltd., has been incurring losses during 1969-70 to 1971-72, for the year 1972-73, however, indications are that the company will make a marginal profit.

**4. Bharat Gold Mines Limited**

Various schemes have been taken up by the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., for further exploration and development of the mines with a view to finding new ore bodies and to improve the productivity and efficiency in operation in the existing workings.

**5. National Mineral Development Corporation**

It has been decided that with effect from April 1, 1971, N.M.D.C. will be paid by M.M.T.C. a f.o.r. price so that railway freight, port charges and export duty are borne by M.M.T.C. The f.o.r. price is expected to cover N.M.D.C.'s costs. Efforts are also being made to bring about economies in the cost of production.

The price formula for sales to indigenous steel plants has not yet been settled. As yet such sales constitute a small production of the total turnover of N.M.D.C.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in Undertakings**

3481. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the figures showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of Steel Departments, i.e., Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Bokaro Steel Ltd., undertakings is not being included while submitting the annual report of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the policy Government have defined for the quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) As agreed to by the representative of the Department of Steel in the course of giving evidence to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the 5th and 6th

April, 1972, the figures showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of Hindustan Steel Ltd., and Bokaro Steel Ltd. are being included in the Annual Report of the Department of Steel for the year 1972-73.

(b) The policy of Government for the quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these undertakings has already been defined in the Government directive issued to these undertakings.

#### Training of staff by SAIL.

3482. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the training of staff for public sector undertakings would be one of the functions of the Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(b) the criteria adopted in the selection of Directors of the holding company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) One of the important functions of SAIL would be to ensure carrier development and succession planning in the company and its subsidiaries and the organisation and development of a 'Steel Cadre'.

(b) The Chairman and the full-time Directors of SAIL have been appointed on the basis of their qualifications and experience in the industrial, technical, commercial, financial or management fields. As regards part-time Directors, one of them has been appointed to represent the public financial institutions, three are from among the subsidiaries of SAIL, one is from a unit of a major subsidiary, one represents the Government of India and one is the Custodian of IISCO, one of the important steel producing units in the country, whose management has been taken over by Government. Apart from the personal qualifications and

experience of the persons concerned, the need to promote effective co-ordination between the various subsidiaries of SAIL and between the subsidiaries, on the one hand and SAIL on the other has also been kept in view in making the appointments. The representative of the Government of India is the Secretary in the Ministry of Finance. The Secretary to the Planning Commission will also be appointed a part-time Director. These two will bring to bear on the decision making process in the Board of SAIL the points of view of the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission at the highest level.

#### ☛ Pak agreement with N.A.T.O. on Indian Ocean

3483. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:  
SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of any move by Pakistan to have an agreement with N.A.T.O on the problems of Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Increase in prices of Coal after taking over of non-coking coal mines.

3484. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a sudden rise in the price of coal meant for



domestic consumption after Government take over of non-coking coal mines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) to (c). There has unfortunately been an increase in the price of coal and soft coke meant for domestic consumption immediately after Government take over of non-coking coal mines. The price increase was not as a result of any decision taken either by the Government or the Coal Mines Authority. The increase has taken place as a result of the unscrupulous middlemen and traders taking advantage of the difficulties immediately after the take over. The Government are fully conscious of the hardships caused to the consumers by this price rise and are taking steps to bring down the prices by creating dumps in all the major cities and distribution through the state administrations.

#### "Aid Bangla Desh Plan"

**3485 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is not associating itself with "Aid Bangladesh Plan"; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to an international meeting on development of Bangladesh which has been called by the Government of Bangladesh on 31st March.

(b) India is not going to attend this meeting as India is not a donor country. However, this will not affect our bilateral co-operation with Bangladesh which will continue.

#### Bill to cover Medical Representatives under Trade Dispute Act

**3486. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3481 on the 7th December, 1972 and state:

(a) whether a bill would be introduced as soon as possible to cover the medical representatives under Trade Dispute Act; if so, when it is going to be introduced;

(b) the reasons for delay in incorporating the demands of the Federation of Medical Representatives Association of India in suitable Acts when it had been unanimously recommended by Rajya Sabha Petitions Committee on the issue (vide its 30th report) and the recommendations of the 29th Session of Standing Labour Committee (July, 1970); and

(c) what are the reactions of the union Ministry of Labour re: the representations by the said organisation made again and again and why the recommendations are being put off for such a long time?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** (a) to (c). Government have taken note of the representations. These, along with other proposals on industrial relations, are under consideration in consultation with the Central Ministries and Departments in connection with the introduction of a Bill as soon as possible.

#### Increase in Prices of Coal after Nationalisation of Mines

**3487. SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he would lay on the Table of the House the details of 3 years production of each of the coal

mines taken over and the investments made over the coal mines in the last 3 years in each of the mine; and

(b) the capital outlay envisaged on taking over the management of these coal mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) It is too early to estimate the capital outlay requirements of these mines.

**Incorrect Names of Coal Mine Owners included in the Ordinance**

3488. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ordinance issued regarding taking over of the management of the coal mines gave incorrect names of some of the mine owners;

(b) if so, the steps taken to correct the same; and

(c) if the wrong names had been given, under what authority have the real coal mine owners been deprived of their possession?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1973, on and from the appointed day the management of all coal mines has vested in the Central Government. In some cases, the names of the owners had not been correctly shown in the Schedule to the Ordinance. Action has been taken to carry out the necessary corrections in the Schedule attached to the Bill to replace the Ordinance which has been introduced in the Lok Sabha. \*

(e) Since the management of all coal mines has been taken over under the Ordinance, this question does not arise.

**Bengalis detained in Pakistan**

3489. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention has been drawn to the report published in the news papers in February regarding 28,000 Bengalis who served in the Pakistan Armed Forces and who have been kept in different concentration camps in the North Western Frontier Province;

(b) whether they are being kept in a sub-human condition in these concentration camps;

(c) if so, the details about the condition of former Bengali Armed Forces personnel of Pakistani Army in the concentration camps of Pakistan; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to draw international attention regarding the brutal treatment meted out to them by Government of Pakistan and create conditions for their early release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have seen press reports to the effect that Bengali Armed Forces personnel in Pakistan are being subjected to sub-human treatment in concentration camps.

(d) Bangladesh Government have repeatedly drawn world attention to the plight of these innocent persons illegally detained in Pakistan. Government will continue their support for Bangladesh's efforts for the early repatriation of their nationals from Pakistan.

**Celebration of Netaji's "Birthday by Indian Missions Abroad**

3490. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether our foreign Embassies were instructed to observe the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose this year; and

(b) if so, the main features of the programme followed by different Embassies in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):**

(a) Subhas Bose Day was included as one of the items in the compendium of suggestions, supplied to all Indian Missions and posts abroad, for the Independence jayanti celebrations. The implementation of these suggestions was left to the discretion of the Heads of the Missions subject to local conditions and the resources available with the Missions.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

**Celebration of Birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in Defence Establishments**

3491. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in accordance with the decision of the Government to officially celebrate the birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose this year, the Ministry of Defence prepared any programme for the purpose;

(b) whether the Ministry has undertaken any steps to uphold the heritage of Netaji as the Supreme Commander of the Azad Hind Fauj;

(c) whether Netaji's birthday has been observed in different Defence establishments and also by the Armed Forces stationed in different parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the programme followed and if not, reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAJGIVAN RAM):** (a) to (d). The Armed Forces and Defence establishments do not as a rule celebrate the birthday of eminent personalities. Government are considering whether a Naval vessel can be named after Netaji to honour his memory.

**Reopening of Krishna Glass Factory, Jadavpur, Calcutta**

3492. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal promised to re-open Krishna Glass Factory in the Jadavpur area of Calcutta;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to fulfil this assurance given to the unemployed labour of this factory;

(c) the reasons for delay in fulfilling this assurance; and

(d) the time schedule for its re-opening?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY):** (a) to (d). According to available information, the Jadavpur and Baraipore units of M/s. Krishna Silicate and Glass Works Limited were to be reopened by the management in terms of the tripartite agreement reached by the parties before the State Industrial Relations Machinery. The management having failed to implement the tripartite agreement to re-open the units, the

Ministry of Industrial Development, following a request from the State Government appointed an Investigation Committee to go into the affairs of the Company. According to the information made available by the Ministry of Industrial Development, Government have since authorised the Board of Management appointed for the purpose to take over the management of the undertaking.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को मनीषाईर द्वारा पेंशन की  
बढ़ावनी

3493. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री बिरेन्द्र शर्मा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि क्या दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 1973 के  
आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित समाचार के अनुसार  
भारत सरकार ने 100 रुपये तक पेंशन पाने  
वाले भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को मनीषाईर द्वारा  
पेंशन भेजने का निर्णय किया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राय) :  
भारत सरकार ने निश्चय किया है कि सशस्त्र  
सेना के पेंशन पाने वालों को 100 रुपये तक  
की पेंशन उनके अनुसूच पर सरकारी खर्च पर  
मनीषाईर द्वारा भेज दी जाये ।

#### Loan Received for Steel Plants and repayment thereof

3494. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND  
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total of loans and grants  
received for setting up and expansion  
of steel plants with sources thereof:

(b) the repayment made so far and  
the interest incurred; and

(c) the schedule of repayment

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES  
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to

(c) The information is being collect-  
ed and will be laid on the Table of  
the House.

#### Accumulation of Steel and Steel Plates at Yards of Steel Plants

3495. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND  
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge stocks of steel  
and steel plates have accumulated at  
yards of the Steel Plants;

(b) the description of such stocks,  
the reasons therefor and plans for  
speedy allotment and movement; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the  
stocks from quality deterioration and  
pilferage

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES  
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to  
(c). The information is being collect-  
ed and will be laid on the Table of  
the House.

#### Units run by Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

3496 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH  
RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR  
AND REHABILITATION be pleased to  
state:

(a) the names and location of  
various units run by the Rehabili-  
tation Industries Corporation;

(b) the total money invested by the  
Corporation in these units and the  
amount of loan sanctioned by the  
Corporation; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be  
taken to improve the working of the  
units and for the re-organisation of  
the Corporation?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HAGEUNATHA REDDY):** (a) The names and location of various units run by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation are given below:—

- (1) Handloom Textile Unit, Taherpur.
- (2) Handloom Textile Unit, Gayeshpur.
- (3) Handloom Textile Unit, Khospashmahalla.
- (4) Handloom Textile Unit, Habra.
- (5) Handloom Textile Unit, Malda.
- (6) Tent Making Unit, Behala.
- (7) Leather Works, Bon-Hooghly.
- (8) Readymade Garment Units at Bon-Hooghly, Khosbashmahalla and Taherpur.
- (9) Fruit Canning Unit, Bon-Hooghly.
- (10) Sukumar Engineering Works, Bon-Hooghly.
- (11) Sheet Metal Unit, Bon-Hooghly.
- (12) Cast Iron Foundry, Durgapur.
- (13) Sleeper Factory, Jagdalpur (M.P.).
- (14) Wood Works Unit, Bon-Hooghly.
- (15) Automobile Unit, Behala.
- (16) Fuel and Service Station, Behala.
- (17) Electrical Ancillary Unit, Behala.
- (18) Ceramic Unit, Ranaghat.
- (19) Textile Processing Unit, Bon-Hooghly.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) A Departmental Committee was set up to undertake a review in

detail of the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta including the industrial units under the Corporation. The findings of the Committee and the decisions of the Government thereon when taken will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Testing of the Prototype of Car produced by Maruti Ltd.

3497. **SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time limit has been prescribed within which the proto-type of the car to be manufactured by the Maruti Ltd., is required to be got ready for being tested and approved for its road-worthiness;

(b) the appropriate authority to test and approve the car for the road-worthiness; and

(c) whether the authority would consist of a single individual or a number of individuals having expert knowledge in the field and whether it would be an ad hoc body or a regular one?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):**

(a) The prototype is required to be got tested and approved for road-worthiness within the period of validity of the letter of intent.

(b) and (c). The Vehicle Research and Development Establishment of the Ministry of Defence has been appointed as the agency to test and approve the prototype car for its road-worthiness. This is a permanent specialised organisation manned by qualified experts with wide knowledge in the field of automobile design and engineering.

**राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खानों के विकास संबंधी  
प्रश्न**

3498. श्री एच० एस० गुरुजी : क्या  
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा 464  
कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात्  
• उनके विकास तथा उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने  
सम्बन्धी कोई योजना बनाई गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या  
है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री  
(श्री सुबोध हसबा) : (क) और (ख)  
सरकार ने, कोयला खान (प्रबंध ग्रहण)  
अध्यादेश, 1973 के अधीन, इन कोयला  
खानों का, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण होने तक,  
हाल ही में प्रबंध ग्रहण किया है। खानों के  
पुनर्गठन की प्रायोजना विचाराधीन है। खानों  
की उचित रूप से संगठित किये जाने के पश्चात्  
ही उनके विकास के लिए विस्तृत प्रायोजनाएं  
तैयार की जायेगी।

**बंगलादेश के प्रधान मंत्री की वृ० एन० ओ० को  
सहाय्यार्थ अपील**

3499. श्री एम० एस० गुरुजी  
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश में राहत की  
सहाय्य के 1973 में अन्तिम कठिन होने  
के सम्बन्ध में विचार हैं

(ख) क्या बंगलादेश के प्रधान मंत्री  
ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच के सहाय्यार्थ अपील की  
है ; और

(ग) सहाय्यार्थ सामने आने वाले देशों  
के नाम क्या हैं और भारत ने बंगलादेश को  
कितनी सहाय्यता देने का वचन दिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) प्राप्त समाचारों  
के अनुसार बंगलादेश में राहत तथा पुनर्वास  
के काम में काफी प्रगति हुई है। लेकिन  
बंगलादेश की मुख्य फसल जो हाल ही में  
काटी गई है, सन्तोषजनक नहीं रही है।

(ख) बंगला देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने  
14 अक्टूबर, 1972 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच  
के महासचिव को एक पत्र भेजा है जिसमें  
उन्होंने 1973 के दौरान संयुक्त राष्ट्र  
सहाय्यता कार्य की आवश्यकता के बारे में  
लिखा है।

(ग) हमें सूचना मिली है, उसके अनु-  
सार संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, कनाडा,  
यू० के०, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, स्वीडन,  
नार्वे, आस्ट्रेलिया तथा जापान ने 1973 के  
दौरान सहाय्यता का प्रस्ताव रखा है।

1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के वित्तीय  
वर्षों में भारत द्वारा बंगलादेश को दो सौ  
करोड़ रुपये की सहाय्यता का प्रावधान किया  
गया है, जिसकी सूचना अबतक में पहले ही दी  
गई है। आशा है कि इस रकम का कुछ  
हिस्सा 1973-74 के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए  
बच जायेगा तथा 1973-74 में खर्च  
होगा।

कप्त अश्वना मिश्र के माध्यम से भारत को  
हथियारों की सप्लाई होने के बारे  
में आरोप

3500. श्री एम० एन० पुस्तो :

श्री पी० के० देव :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले युद्ध के दौरान मिश्र  
अथवा रूस के माध्यम से भारत को हथियारों  
की सप्लाई होने के बारे में पाकिस्तान द्वारा  
कुछ आरोप लगाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार  
की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? और

(ग) क्या उक्त झूठे आरोपों को देखते  
हुये पाकिस्तान के प्रति अपनी नीति में कुछ  
परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार  
है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह ) : (क) पाकिस्तान ने  
सरकारी तौर पर जो आरोप लगाये हैं,  
उनमें से कोई भी आरोप सरकार के ध्यान में  
नहीं आये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**Statement made by Former Chief of  
Naval Staff regarding study of Tech-  
nological advances by Senior Officers**

3501. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the  
Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the attention of the  
Government of India has been drawn

to a recent suggestion of the former  
Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral S. N.  
Nanda, that the senior officers of  
Defence Forces should keep them-  
selves up-to-date with technological  
advances by constant study for  
changes in technology;

(b) if so, whether Government of  
India has examined the implications  
of Admiral Nanda's statement; and

(c) the action, if any, being taken  
in regard to the suggestions made  
by Admiral Nanda?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE  
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) and (c). The suggestion is con-  
sistent with the Government policy  
of providing such facilities as are  
feasible here and abroad to enable  
Senior Service Officers to keep them-  
selves in touch with technological  
advance in related fields. No other  
action is called for.

**Reported change in policy towards  
Arab Countries**

3502. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the  
Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Gov-  
ernment has been drawn to a report  
in the *March of the Nation* weekly  
that Government are changing their  
attitude towards Arab countries; and

(b) the reaction of Government in  
this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no change in the Gov-  
ernment of India's consistent support  
for the Arab cause and their stand  
on the West Asian problem. Amongst

others, the statements in the press item of a denial of supplies or training facilities to the Arab Republic of Egypt is incorrect. India's bilateral relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt continue to be very close and India is keen to intensify co-operation between the two countries in all fields.

#### Production at M.A.M.C.

3504. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the actual production of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur in the year 1972; and

(b) whether any improvement is necessary from the management to reach the maximum target of the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) 11,755 tonnes excluding bought-out items and those supplied by ancillary industries and sub-contractors

(b) Yes, Sir. The measures taken by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation management to increase production include improvements effected in production, planning and control, procedures regarding procurement of materials, improved maintenance, strengthening of design organisation and better management-labour relations. The reorganisation of the production profile of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation with a view to concentrating on mass production of fewer item is also being considered.

#### Setting up of Auto and Tractor Industry in West Bengal

3505. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Bengal is suffering for not having any public sector 'Auto Industries'; and

(b) in view of this, whether Government have any programme for an 'Auto Industry' specially the manufacture of Tractors and Motor Cycles in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Government are aware that there are no public sector 'Auto Industries' in West Bengal.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Revision of U.K. Immigration Rules

3506. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government have revised its immigration Rules recently;

(b) whether as a result immigration to U.K. has become very difficult and even the earlier immigrants are facing difficulties; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The British immigration Act of 1971 and the rules made thereunder have made immigration to the UK from the non-white Commonwealth more difficult. However, Government are unaware that earlier immigrants to the UK suffer any special disabilities under the Revised Rules.

(c) Government have expressed their misgivings and concern to the British Government over the racial features of the immigration rules.



**Production of HS 748 Avro by H.A.L. at Kanpur**

3507. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.A.L. Kanpur is to produce the two-door freighter version of HS 748 Avro air-craft; and

(b) if so, when it will be available and what are the improvements on the previous one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The proposal to develop a two-door freighter version of HS-748 is under consideration of the Government.

(b) This can only be known when the project is approved and the development is completed.

**पाकिस्तान द्वारा मिराज और मिग विमानों की खरीद.**

3508. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पाकिस्तान ने 24 मिराज (बम्बर) विमानों की दूसरी किस्त फ्रांस से नकद भुगतान करके खरीद ली है ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान को चीन से मिग-17 और मिग-19 विमान भी प्राप्त हुये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जयजीवन राव) :

(क) से (ग). सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान फ्रांस से मिराज विमान

तथा चीन से मिग विमान खरीद रहा है । इस बारे में और ज़ावे ज़ीरे देखा जा सकता है । ऐसी पूर्ति का हथकड़ी खुराक और रक्षा तत्परता पर प्रभाव का समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है ।

**Assistance to War Widows of Kerala**

3510. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the names of war widows of Kerala, who have been given financial or other assistance by the Central Government and the exact nature of this assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4525/73.]

**Exploration of Minerals in Kerala**

3511. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological survey of India has drawn up detailed programme for mineral exploration in the State of Kerala in the next five years; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Detailed programme for mineral exploration in the State of Kerala has not so far been finalised by the Geological Survey of India. The Fifth Five Year Plan proposals of the Kerala Circle of Geological Survey of India are under scrutiny, which tentatively includes 12000 sq. km. of systematic

geological mapping, 15 sq. km. large scale mapping and 31,000 metres of drilling

**Implementation of Employers State Insurance Scheme in Kerala**

3513. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where the Employees Insurance Scheme has been implemented in Kerala in 1971-72, 1972-73 and the areas where it is proposed to be implemented in 1973-74; and

(b) the number of employees that have been covered so far by this scheme in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) (i) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been implemented in the following areas during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73:—

- (1) Kalletumkara including Pulur.
- (2) Kayamkulam
- (3) Outskirts of Ernakulam.
- (4) Melila.

(ii) The scheme is proposed to be implemented in the following areas during 1973-74:

1. Pengappara Chettivillakom.
2. Kidangoor and Changanachery.
3. Chengallur and Parappukara.
4. Chevoor
5. Cheruthuruthy.
6. Kandakunnu.
7. Mayyanad.
8. Sherthalla.
9. Killannoor.

10. Nettissery and Ollukkara.

11. Wadakkanacherry and Mullurkara.

12. Pattambi.

(b) 1,63,000 employees have so far been covered under the Scheme.

**नेपाल के साथ किया गया समझौता**

3514. श्री सरजू पांडे :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर, 1972 के प्रथम सप्ताह में भारत तथा नेपाल के बीच जो समझौता हुआ, उसकी मुख्य बातें धारार्थें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) कौन से ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, जिन पर दोनों देश सहमत नहीं हो सके ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह] : (क) सितम्बर, 1972 के प्रथम सप्ताह में भारत तथा नेपाल के बीच कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में बंगलादेश को सहायता**

3516. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में बंगलादेश को किस-किस रूप में तथा किन्ती सहायता किन्-किन कार्यों के लिये दी गई है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 में किस प्रकार की और कितनी सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री सुरेश चाल सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1972-73 में बंगलादेश को रु० 132.90 करोड़ की आर्थिक सहायता दी गई जिसमें रु० 109.26 करोड़ अनुदान के रूप में और रु० 23.64 करोड़ ऋण के रूप में था। इस सहायता का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [संघालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 4526/73]

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है।

**Nepal, escape route to Pindi**

3517. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention was drawn to the news which appeared in 'The Statesman' dated the 18th February, 1973 under the caption "Nepal escape route to Pindi"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facts are being ascertained.

**मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों के लिए सर्वेक्षण**

3518. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री गंगा चरण बीकित :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है जहाँ ताम्बे तथा लौह अयस्क के निक्षेप हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ कौन कौन खनिज पदार्थ पाये गये हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन क्षेत्रों का, जहाँ ताम्र और लौह अयस्कों को सम्मिलित कर खनिजों के प्रधान और गौण प्राप्तिस्थल अवस्थापित किये गये थे, भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा, पूर्वोक्त स्थलों के महत्वानुसार पूर्वोक्त की यथा-आवश्यक प्रारम्भिक और विस्तृत पद्धतियों के माध्यम से, अन्वेषण किया गया है और किया जा रहा है। राज्य का भू-वैज्ञानिक और खनिज मानचित्र पहले ही प्रकाशित किया गया है।

(ख) अब तक किये गये अन्वेषणों के परिणामस्वरूप, शाहडोल, मडला, बिलासपुर, सुरगुजा, रायगढ़, बालाघाट और जबलपुर जिलों में बाक्साइट के लगभग 530 लाख टन, बालाघाट और छिदवाड़ा जिलों में मैंगनीज अयस्क के लगभग 45.50 लाख टन, बस्तर और दुर्ग जिलों में लौह अयस्क के लगभग 24,150 लाख टन, बालाघाट जिले में ताम्र अयस्क के लगभग 500 लाख टन, बिलासपुर, छिदवाड़ा, रायगढ़, शाहडोल, सिधौ, जबलपुर और सुरगुजा जिलों में कोयले के लगभग 150,000 लाख टन, दुर्ग जिले में फ्लोराइट के 5 लाख टन, पन्ना जिले में हीरक का महत्वपूर्ण निक्षेप और बस्तर, बिलासपुर, दुर्ग, जबलपुर, रीवा, रायपुर और सतना जिलों में चुनाबम और दोलोमाइट के बहुद् निक्षेप अनुमानित किये गये हैं।

**बिजली की कमी के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी**

**3519. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**

**श्री गंगा चरण होशियार :**

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों में बिजली की कमी के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में उस के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

**इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) :** (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) हानि को वित्तीय रूप में अनुमानित करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) कोयला-उत्पादन की शक्ति को बनाये रखने के लिये बिजुत् की नियमित और पर्याप्त आपूर्ति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये यह मामला सम्बन्धित बिजुत् बोर्ड विशेषतः दामोदर घाटी निगम और बिहार राज्य बिजुत् बोर्ड के साथ उठाया गया है।

**Locating of Deposits of High Grade Siderite Mineral in a Village of District Kutch**

**3520. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large deposits of high grade SIDERITE a costly mineral, have been found in Jhurlai village in Akhpat Taluk of Kutch

district by the Gujarat Geology and Mining Department;

(b) whether deposits were estimated at 4 million tonnes in 10 metre thickness;

(c) whether this costly mineral was being imported and this new find will reduce our import; and

(d) the names of other countries where this mineral is found?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

**Contract between H.S.L. and South Korea for export of Steel**

**3521. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited has signed a contract with South Korea to supply 16,000 tonnes of steel;

(b) whether while signing the contract H.S.L. has to face a global competition from other foreign companies; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries and their companies, public and private both?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) Yes, Sir. Hindustan Steel Limited have signed a contract with South Korea for supply of 16,000 tonnes of steel rails.

(b) and (c). Hindustan Steel Ltd. had to face competition from Japan. According to the information available with Hindustan Steel Ltd, the Nippon Steel Corporation of Japan was the other company which competed for this order.

उत्तर प्रदेश में इस्पात संयंत्रों की स्थापना

3522. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगले पांच वर्षों में सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई इस्पात कारखाना लगाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कारखाने किन स्थानों पर लगाये जायेंगे और उनकी स्थापना कब तक हो जायेगी ;

(ग) उस पर कुल फ़ितनी लागत आयेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश की पिछड़ी आर्थिक दशा को ध्यान में रखते हुये वहाँ ऐसे कारखानों को स्थापित नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) उत्पादन लागत बहुत अधिक होगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में इस्पात संयंत्रों की स्थापना

3523. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की गिरी हुई दशा को देखते हुये सरकार तराई क्षेत्र में इस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना करना चाहती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे संयंत्र कब तक स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी नहीं, क्योंकि उत्पादन लागत बहुत अधिक होगी ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Victimization of Workers of TELCO and Tube Company, Jamshedpur (Bihar)

3524. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the striking workers of the Telco and Tube Company (Jamshedpur, Bihar) had withdrawn their strike on the 5th January, 1970 after assurances given by the then Minister of Labour inside Parliament and through radio on the 3rd January, 1970, and press that there would be no victimisation and again on the 24th April, 1970 in Parliament;

(b) whether about fifty workers were dismissed and are still victimised in violation of that agreement;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to fulfil those assurance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU NATHA REDDY): (a) The strike was called off as a result of the efforts made by the State Government and an appeal issued by the then Minister of State of Labour. The then Labour Minister and then Minister of State of Labour had said in the Lok Sabha on April 23, 1970 that there will be no victimisation after the strike was called off.

(b) to (d). There were representations about the alleged dismissal of workers in Telco and the Indian Tube

Company. The matter has been brought to the attention of the State Government.

### Opening of Naval Schools in the Country

3525. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Naval Schools are to be started in the near future in the country;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the information regarding the particulars of the schools already functioning in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Navy runs the Naval School, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi which is a Middle School, and 11 Kinder-garden Schools in various naval establishments 4 at Vishakhapatnam, 3 at Bombay and one each at Lonavla, Jamnagar, Cochin and Goa.

### Constitutional Validity of Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1973

3526. SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIEF: SHRI D. K. DASCHOW-DHRY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constitutional validity of the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1973 has been challenged in the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of writ petitions are now pending in the Supreme Court and action is being taken to defend the same. The matter is, therefore, sub-judice.

### Promotions in Chief Labour Commissioners Office

3527. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the promotions in the grade of Labour Enforcement Officer to the Chief Labour Commissioner are being made on *ad hoc* basis in the office of the Chief Labour Commissioner; if so, the number of posts filled up on *ad hoc* basis in each grade;

(b) whether such *ad hoc* appointments continue to be held up for months and years; if so, the basis for *ad hoc* appointments; and

(c) the steps taken to put an end to all such *ad hoc* appointments in future?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). *Ad hoc* arrangements are made pending regular appointment on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission or the Departmental Promotion Committee. The majority of the *ad hoc* promotions made were during 1971 or thereafter. Requisitions have already been placed on the Commission for direct recruitment or convening meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committee so that the *ad-hoc* appointees are replaced as soon as possible.

### **Invitation to President Bhutto to Visit Bangladesh**

3528. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government was drawn to the reported invitation by Sheikh Mujib to President Bhutto to visit Bangladesh and see for himself the atrocities committed by Pakistani soldiers;

(b) whether it is an indirect invitation to President Bhutto to have talks with Sheikh Mujib; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government are aware of news reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). As the House is aware Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has made it clear time and again that he will speak to President Bhutto only on the basis of the sovereign equality of Pakistan and Bangladesh. Government of India fully understand this view-point.

### **Bombay naval show**

3529. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government noticed the reports appearing in 'Times of India' dated the 20th February, 1973 under the caption 'Bureaucracy mars Bombay naval show', and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI AGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Civil Aviation authorities have taken note of this matter with a view to preventing the recurrence of such difficulties.

### **Availability to Copper at Malanjhand Madhya Pradesh**

3531. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state whether at Malanjhand in Madhya Pradesh substantial copper deposits are available which if harnessed can make up the demand adequately and if so, whether estimate of the total availability of copper at this site has been made and the efforts being made to harness it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): On the basis of exploration work done so far by Geological Survey of India in collaboration with Hindustan Copper Limited, the copper deposits at Malanjhand, Distt. Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh, are estimated to be of the order of 50 million tonnes. Further exploration work is going on. Preliminary Studies have been made by Hindustan Copper Ltd. It has now been decided to appoint a Foreign Consultancy Agency for the preparation of a feasibility study and for the setting up of a Concentrator Plant at the site. The Consultancy Agreement is expected to be finalized very soon. At this stage, it is not possible to indicate the scale of operations which can be achieved at Malanjhand Copper Deposit.

### **Harriers Aircraft for India**

3532. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the Government of India are considering to add production of vertically taking off aircraft like Harriers in order to modernise their air-force?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** There is no proposal under consideration at present to manufacture vertical take-up aircraft in India.

**Agreements with Foreign Countries for Political, Economic and Social Relations**

3533. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agreements signed between India and the foreign countries during the last three months for promotion of political, economic and social relations; and

(b) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom by the concerned countries under each agreement?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) On the basis of information available, 28 agreements have been entered into by the Government of India with various foreign governments between December 1, 1972 and March 1, 1973.

(b) The agreements cover a wide range of subjects, such as improvement of political relations, cultural exchanges, economic ties, scientific and technical cooperation etc. In each case both India as well as the country concerned will derive benefits from the implementation of the agreement.

**Capacity of Steel Plants to meet Steel requirements during next Five Year Plan**

3534. **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing capacity of the Steel Plants in the Country would not be sufficient to meet the steel requirements of the current and the next Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet the shortage of steel?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) The present annual capacity of the main steel plants is 6.7 million tonnes of saleable steel. As against this, according to a study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, the demand in 1975 and 1980 would be respectively 7.9 million tonnes and 13.3 million tonnes.

(b) Some of the major schemes under implementation for the expansion of steel capacity are: expansion of Bhilai steel plant, setting up of Bokaro steel plant and two new steel plants at Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar.

**Equipment produced at Heavy Engineering Corporation and Heavy Electricals Limited**

3535. **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and the Heavy Electricals Limited are in a position to supply timely equipment for steel, Power and other Industries to be set up during the next Five Year Plan and during the current plan period;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the existing capacity of this Corporation or set up new corporation for manufacturing heavy machinery for supplying to power, steel and other heavy industries; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):**

(a) to (c). On the basis of the capacities developed, the Heavy Engineering Corporation and the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. are in a position to supply equipment required by the steel, power and other industries in the Fourth Plan period. The requirements of equipment for steel, power and other industries in the Fifth Plan period is being studied by Government. The decision on the question of augmenting the existing capacities or setting up new capacities to meet the requirements of the Fifth Plan period would be taken at the appropriate time after the studies initiated by Government are completed.

#### **Rehabilitation of Families of Killed Soldiers and Crippled Soldiers**

3536. **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the men of armed forces who were either killed or crippled during Indo-Pak war and their families have been rehabilitated; and

(b) if not, the number of such men and their families who have yet to be rehabilitated?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** (a) and (b). The main facility provided for this purpose to the widows and dependents of the armed forces personnel killed in action in the Indo-Pak conflict, 1971 and those who are permanently disabled as a result of injuries sustained there in is the liberalised pensionary award. In the case of widows and dependents of those killed, the enhanced awards or pending enquiry awards equal in

amount to the enhanced pension have been sanctioned in all the eligible cases. The processing of the pensionary awards in the case of those who are invalided out of service as a result of the injuries sustained in action is taken in hand immediately on their invalidment. Since a majority of the disabled servicemen are still undergoing treatment in various military hospitals, their cases will be processed on their actual invalidment out of service.

2. In addition, the children of those killed and permanently disabled are entitled to free education upto the first degree level including the cost of books and stationery, uniforms, if compulsory, boarding and lodging charges, where the children are putting up in hostels, while studying in educational institutions recognised by the Government. Entitlement cards have been issued to all the eligible children of the deceased personnel for availing of these facilities. In the case of those who are invalided out of service, action for the issue of the cards will be taken by the respective Service Headquarters as soon as their invalidment orders are out.

3. Preferences have been extended in employment, upto two dependents of the deceased servicemen. Those permanently disabled have also been accorded priority for the purpose of employment in the Central Government. Arrangements have also been made for extending assistance in carrying out self-employment schemes and vocational training. These two sets of concessions are being operate through different Ministries and Organisations of the Central Government, State Governments and public sector enterprises both of the Centre and the State Governments. No permanently disabled serviceman is discharged from service till a job has been identified for him or a self-employment facility secured.

**Proposal to increase the Pay of non-combatants in Armed Forces**

3537. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of raising the pay of non-combatants in the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

\*THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. The Third Pay Commission are, however, examining the structure of emoluments, including benefits in cash and kind, of various categories of personnel belonging to the Armed Forces. The recommendations of the Pay Commission in this regard are awaited.

(b) Does not arise

**Increase in Family Quarters at various Stations**

3538. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the number of family quarters in various Armed Forces stations; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A phased programme of construction has been undertaken to increase the number of family quarters for Armed Forces Personnel in the various stations and to ensure a uniform percentage of satisfaction among the three Services and among the various ranks in each Service.

**Financial requirements for expansion of Public Sector Steel Plants**

3539. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to expand the Public Sector Steel Plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether any foreign collaboration is proposed to be sought for it and what would be the extent of increase in the export and additional production capacity; and

(c) the extent and resources of financial requirements needed for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is planned to expand both Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants to 4 million tonne capacity each, as part of the Fourth Plant Steel Development Programme. With the completion of these two expansion projects, the existing capacity of 8.9 million ingot tonnes in the integrated steel plants would be increased to 14.4 million ingot tonnes.

There are also proposals under consideration of Government to further expand Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela.

No foreign collaboration as such is envisaged for expansion of existing Steel Plants in Public Sector. Expansion projects will be designed and engineered by Indian Consultancy Organisations. Equipment would also be procured from indigenous machinery makers to the extent possible. Tentatively export target of 1.8 million tonnes in 1990 is being considered.

(c) The extent of financial resources required for the expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai would be available after the Detailed Project Reports, which are under preparation, are completed.

### Manufacture of Road Rollers

3540. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road rollers manufactured and imported in the country during the past three years *vis-a-vis* their requirements;

(b) whether the progress of various productive schemes of rural development has been substantially affected in various States as a result of shortage of road rollers in the country;

(c) the requirement of road rollers as indented to D.G.S. & D. by the Government of Maharashtra for the period 1970-71 to 1972-73 and supplies made thereunder; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to meet the acute shortage of road rollers in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The production of road rollers during the last three years has been as under:—

| Year | Production<br>(in Nos.) |
|------|-------------------------|
| 1970 | 335                     |
| 1971 | 336                     |
| 1972 | 751                     |

No road roller was imported during the last three years.

(b) Government have no specific information in this regard.

(c) Orders for supply of road rollers used to be placed direct by the various indentors on the firms against DGS&D rate contracts till the end of the year 1971. Information about the orders

placed by the Government of Maharashtra and the supplies made against them during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 is not, therefore, readily available. The requisite information in respect of the year 1972-73 is indicated below:—

|   | Nos. |
|---|------|
| (i) Quantity indented on DGS&D                                  | 150  |
| (ii) Quantity supplied from 1-4-72 to 31-1-73                   | 77   |
| (iii) Quantity allocated for supply during February-March, 1973 | 20   |

(d) The following steps have been taken by Government to meet the demand for road rollers in the country:

(i) Special assistance has been given to the leading manufacturers to import some critical components to expand their production.

(ii) A number of fresh schemes for the manufacture of road rollers have been approved. These include expansion of some of the existing units.

### Loss in Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant

3541. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss incurred by D.S.P. and A.S.P., Durgapur during the last financial year and the cumulative loss of the plant;

(b) the reasons for such loss and measures being taken to stop such recurring loss;

(c) the total number of mandays lost due to the breakdown of various units of the plant; and

(d) the extent to which capacities of the various units/sections of those plants have been utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES  
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) Loss during 1971-72

|                          | Rs.<br>crores |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| (i) Durgapur steel plant | 27.52         |
| (ii) Alloy steels plant  | 5.24          |

Cumulative loss on 31-3-1972

|                          | Rs.<br>crores |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| (i) Durgapur steel plant | 131.46        |
| (ii) Alloy steels plant  | 29.92         |

(b) The losses have been due to a number of reasons including such factors as under utilisation of capacity, higher incidence of capital related charges, disturbed industrial relations and escalations in cost elements.

Within the limitations imposed by the industrial relations situation, the management of the plants are making all possible efforts to increase production. These include specialised repairs of coke ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programme required to correct existing imbalances in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. A three-tier joint consultative machinery has been set up at Durgapur for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the cooperation of the workers in maximising production.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recruitment in M.A.M.C.

3542. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited in M.A.M.C. Limited, Durgapur during the financial year 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the procedure adopted for such recruitment; and

(c) whether these recruitments were made after careful assessment of the requirement of the industry and in conformity with the Recruitment Policy meant for the Government and Semi-Government Organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY  
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur, recruited 277 persons in 1971-72 and 389 persons from April 1972 to February 1973. These figures exclude muster roll workers.

(b) Recruitment to posts in the pay scale of Rs. 400-950 and above was made on an all India basis after advertising vacancies in newspapers with an all India circulation. Recruitment to technical and non-technical posts in lower ranks was made from candidates sponsored by the local Employment Exchange, those who applied in response to advertisements made locally and from the following categories of persons:—

- (i) Persons displaced from areas acquired for the Project.
- (ii) Surplus personnel of Government undertakings.
- (iii) Scheduled Castes/Tribes persons.
- (iv) Ex-servicemen, dependents of service personnel killed in action, son/daughter/wife/nearest relation of a deceased retired employee of the Corporation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Theft of materials from Durgapur, Steel Plant**

3543. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether materials worth lakhs of rupees are stolen from Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total loss in this regard during that period and whether any one has been made responsible for these thefts; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to put a stop to such National loss and to punish the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Rehabilitation of East Bengal Refugees in Andaman-Nicobar Islands**

3544. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many East Bengal Refugees have been rehabilitated in Andaman-Nicobar Islands during the last two years; and

(b) the facilities given to each family?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No new families of migrants from former East Pakistan were moved to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 1971 and 1972. However, 562 families moved earlier were in different stages of resettlement in Middle Andaman, Neil and Little Andaman.

(b) Each agriculturist migrant family has been given 5 acres of agricultural land and one-third acre for homestead except in Neil Island where the families have been given 3

acres of paddy land and 2 acres of plantation land. In addition the following financial assistance has also been sanctioned:

**I. Item of assistance Financial ceiling**  
**(GRANT)**

Maintenance grant at prescribed rate subject to a maximum of Rs. 75/- per month per family for a period of six months during the first year of resettlement

**II. Loan Assistance**

|   | Rs.      |
|---|----------|
| (i) Maintenance assistance at half the rate as specified in (I) above, for a period of 6 months during the 2nd year of resettlement |          |
| (ii) Housing loan   | 2,000.00 |
| (iii) For purchase of plough animals  | 800.00   |
| (iv) For purchase of agricultural tools and implement etc.  | 400.00   |
| (v) For purchase of seeds fertilizer, pesticides, etc.  | 1,500.00 |
| (vi) For paddy bunding and soil conservation measures   | 1,200.00 |
| (vii) For subsidiary income   | 800.00   |
| (viii) For sinking wells  | 200.00   |

The pattern of assistance for small trade families consists of 2/3 acre of land for business-cum-homestead purposes, maintenance grant at the prescribed rate subject to a maximum of Rs. 75/- per family per month for a period not exceeding three months during the first year of resettlement and housing loan and small trade loan upto the maximum of Rs. 2000/- and Rs. 5000/- respectively.

Educational and medical facilities have also been provided in the resettlement Projects.

**Over Valuation of Finished Products of MAMC Durgapur**

3545. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the valuation of finished products shown in Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur for the purpose of half yearly Balance Sheets 30th September 1972 and 31st March, 1972 were over-valued;

(b) whether all the items shown in both the Stock Sheet as aforesaid were physically in position and when the despatches were made of the major items as shown in the Stock Sheets of that period;

(c) whether for over-valuation shown, special cell of Comptroller and Auditor General, and Commercial Audit are conducting verification; and

(d) whether they have submitted any report; if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Valuation of finished product of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., as on 31st March, 1972, was audited by the Statutory Auditors and Directorate of Commercial Audit. The Reports made by them were taken note of by the Board of Director Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and the valuation as audited, was passed by them. The basis of the valuation has been explained in notes forming part of Accounts for 1971-72 Under Appendix A-p. 36 of the Seventh Annual Report (1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972) of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, which was laid on the Table of House on the 22nd December, 1972. There has been no overvaluation.

The valuation of finished production as on 30-9-72 was carried out for the benefit of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation. The valuation has not been audited and no

authentic Balance Sheet as on 30-9-72 was prepared.

(b) Stocks of finished products were physically verified and were in possession of the company on 31-3-72.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Inter Union Rivalries in Durgapur Steel Plant**

3546. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER. Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of incidents arising out of Inter Union rivalries took place in Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant involving also the contractors labours engaged in the above industries in the year 1972;

(b) the names of unions responsible for such incidents with their affiliation with Central T.U. organisations;

(c) whether such incidents led to stoppage of work in the whole of the Plants or part thereof; and

(d) the loss incurred due to such incidents by the plants and the measures being taken to stop recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (d). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. The Ministry of Labour have no information on the subject.

**Residential Accommodation and House Rent Allowance Provided to Employees of Durgapur Steel Plant**

3547 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the total number of workmen employees working in Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant;

(b) the extent to which they have been provided with full accommodation; and

(c) the measures being taken to grant house rent allowance/subsidy to the employees/workmen of DSP & ASP not provided with quarters?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) to (c). The up-to-date information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

# **Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen Families in Andaman-Nicobar Islands**

**3548. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many ex-servicemen families have been rehabilitated in Andaman-Nicobar Islands during the last three years; and

(b) the facilities given to each family?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** (a) 100 families.

(b) (i) 10 acres of cleared land for agriculture and 1 acre for homestead

(ii) Free transportation from residence to Campbell bay (Great Nicobar)

(iii) Free rations at the scale fixed by Government

|                               | Rs.   | Rs.   |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| (a) First year @ 100 per cent | 1,800 | 4,050 |
| (b) Second year @ 75 per cent | 1,350 |       |
| (c) Third year @ 50 per cent  | 900   |       |

Amount  
Rs.

(iv) Grant for house-hold equipment, utensils, etc. 2,500

(v) Grant for purchase of agricultural tools, livestock etc. 3,000

(vi) Grant for construction of house 5,000

(vii) Grant for seeds, fertilizers and pesticides 2,500

# **Payment of City Compensatory Allowance to Workers in Industries at Durgapur**

**3549. SHRI ROBIN SEN:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the necessity of granting City Compensatory Allowance to the staff and workers employed in different industries under his Ministry at Durgapur, in view of the high cost of living in comparison with Calcutta and other big cities, where such allowances are paid; and

(b) if so, the date of effectuation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

# **Over-time Allowance paid by M.A.M.C., Durgapur**

**3550. SHRI ROBIN SEN:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid in respect of over-time and incentive during the financial year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 by the management of M.A.M.C. Limited, Durgapur;

(b) the percentage of the increase in respect of the expenditure on those two "heads" on yearly basis; and

(c) whether such yearly increase is commensurate with the increased production and productivity?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):**

(a) Amounts paid in respect of over-time and incentives during the financial years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur are as follows:

|                    | (Rupees in lakhs) |         |                        |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------|
|                    | 1970-71           | 1971-72 | 1972-73<br>Anticipated |
| Incentives         | 10.61             | 24.51   | 34.62                  |
| Overtime allowance | 3.35              | 7.56    | 10.46                  |

(b) The percentages of increase in respect of expenditure on over-time allowance and incentives during 1971-72 and 1972-73 over the previous years are as follows:

|                    | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| Incentives         | 131%    | 41%     |
| Overtime allowance | 126%    | 52%     |

(c) The production during 1971-72 increased by 54.9 per cent over the production in 1970-71. The production during 1972-73 is likely to be 30 per cent higher than the production achieved during 1971-72.

While the establishment cost increased by 26 per cent from 1970-71 to 1972-73 the production increased by 103 per cent and the value of production by 210 per cent during the same period. It is, therefore, considered that the increase in expenditure on incentives and overtime during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is commensurate with the increase in production and productivity in these years.

**Opening of a Sub-Regional Office of E.P.F. at Trichur, Kerala**

3551. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a sub-regional office of E.P.F. at Trichur in Kerala;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum in this regard from any Union connected with Employees' Provident Fund; and

(d) if so, the action taken on that memorandum?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** (a) and (b). The general question of opening of sub-regional offices of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, including one at Trichur, is being examined.

(c) and (d). The two employees Unions in Messrs Calicut Modern Spinning and Weaving Mills, P.O. Chelambra, Calicut and some other Trade Unions have submitted memoranda to the Union Labour Minister requesting the opening of a sub-office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation in Kerala at a central place. All these Memoranda will be kept in view while considering the proposal.

**Death of three Jawans in Simla**

3552. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:**

**SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three army personnel were found dead in a room at Simla, during the month of February, 1973; and

(b) the result of enquiry in this regard?



**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**  
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry; a note on the result of the Inquiry will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Release of Indian Merchant Sea-Men  
Imprisoned in Pakistan**

3553. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether too many merchant sea-men of India are still in the prison of Pakistan since 1971 War;

(b) the number of such persons; and

(c) the efforts made by Government for their release?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL  
SINGH):** (a) to (c). Some Indian merchant seamen were in Pakistani prisons since the 1971 war. Government of India were continuously making efforts to secure their release as a result of which on Saturday, 10th March, 1973, 79 Indian seamen in Pakistani custody were repatriated to India at the Wagah border.

**Strike in Textile Mills in M.P.**

3554. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike in Textile Mills of Madhya Pradesh during the month of February, 1973;

(b) the demands of the workers; and

(c) the action taken by Government to meet the demands of the workers?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND  
REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-  
NATHA REDDY):** (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere. According to available information, there was strike by the workers in 11 textile mills in Indore and Ujjain from February 20, 1973 in support of their demands concerning privilege leave and casual leave with pay and an increase in bonus. The strike in 4 textile mills in Ujjain was called for on March 1, 1973, following an agreement between the parties before the State Labour Commissioner to refer the disputed issues to the State Chief Minister for arbitration. The strike in the textile mills in Indore, it would also appear, was called off on March 2, 1973 following intervention by the State Chief Minister.

**Capacity of Heavy Machinery Manu-  
facturing Industries**

3555 SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI.  
Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUS-  
TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing corporations/plants manufacturing heavy equipments/machinery are able or expected to be able to cope with the demand for such equipment/machinery during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the requirement of the Fifth Plan for heavy equipment/machinery?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY  
(SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD)**

(a) and (b). An assessment of the demand for heavy equipment and machinery in the Fifth Five-Year Plan period and the capacity of the various units to meet this demand has been undertaken. Steps which need to be taken to meet this demand will be formulated after this assessment has been completed.

12.00 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF U.S. ARMS  
SUPPLIES TO PAKISTAN**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Calling Attention (Interruptions).

Nothing will go on record....  
(Interruptions).

Everyday you are doing it. This is not the time.

Please sit down.... (Interruptions) I am not going to allow. There should be some limit to this.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):** I want an hour before the time, the Minister's statement used to be made available to us. But to-day only one minute before, it has been given to us. (Interruptions).

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** Mr. Samar Guha has a perfectly valid point, Sir.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Just at 12 noon it has been made available to us. I want that you should give necessary instructions in the matter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The only alternative is, we should read it now.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** The Minister must get up half an hour earlier on the days his Calling Attention comes up for discussion.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):** I call his attention, without even having had the opportunity to look at this statement.

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):** I will read it.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** That is not the practice. Please observe the practice which is, to give it earlier.

Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported statement by Mr. James Sisco of U.S. Department of State about proposed resumption of US arms supplies to Pakistan."

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was officially announced in Washington yesterday by the State Department that with immediate effect the United States is lifting the embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan. As a result, Pakistan will immediately receive 300 armoured personnel carriers, reportedly valued at \$13 million, and aircraft engines, military spare parts and parachutes valued at \$1.1 million according to U.S. statement. It is clear from the announcement that the United States Government will permit Pakistan to acquire non-lethal military equipment as well as spare parts for lethal weapons given to Pakistan earlier by the United States.

I had reiterated our grave concern yesterday over the American supply of arms to Pakistan and had expressed the hope that the United States Government would carefully consider the implications of such arms supplies and refrain from this action. The Foreign Secretary also conveyed our strong feelings on the subject to the American Ambassador in New Delhi yesterday, as this would have a negative effect on Indo-American relations and on the process of normalisation on the sub-continent. Our Ambassador in Washington is also taking up the matter immediately with the United States Government to convey our grave concern on their decision.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** Why concern, Sir, why not condemnation? Let us condemn here and now.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Sir, the grave concern which is felt throughout our country cannot just be expressed by me here adequately in a few words. I find, Sir, that even in this statement which has just been read out to us, the same old habit of the External Affairs Minister,—to try to accept everything that is said officially in Washington at its face value and to behave like innocent babies in the face of all past experience,—still continues. Mr. Swaran Singh says:

"It is clear from the announcement that the United States Government will permit Pakistan to acquire non-lethal military equipment as well as spare parts for lethal weapons given to Pakistan earlier by the United States."

He says it is clear to him, but it is not clear to me. I would like to know from him—he used to be Minister of Defence at one time—whether these APCs (Armoured Personnel Carriers) — 300 of them—are going to be supplied immediately at a cost of 13 million dollars. Does this fall within the category of non-lethal equipments? I want to know this from Mr. Swaran Singh. Anyone interested in defence matters knows what for an armoured personnel carrier is used. They are used for transporting the military personnel on the war front and meant for protection of these men. He admits that these armoured personnel carriers are being given. And yet, he says that it is clear from the U.S. announcement that only non-lethal military equipment is being given.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Where have I said that? That is a separate sentence. You must have studied it carefully.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** How can I do it when you have given it five seconds ago?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** All right. Let us not quarrel on that.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I will read it again:

"It is clear from the announcement that the United States Government will permit Pakistan to acquire non-lethal military equipment as well as spare parts for lethal weapons given to Pakistan earlier by the United States".

Before that, in the earlier sentence, you have said:

"As a result, Pakistan will immediately receive 300 armoured personnel carriers, reportedly valued at \$13 million....".

So I am not referring now to the spare parts for the earlier equipment; I am referring to these 300 armoured personnel carriers which according to you, it is very clear, are non-lethal equipment. I say they are not at all non-lethal equipment; they are very heavily armed personnel carriers. You should not take these things at their face value and contradict yourself in your own statement.

The spares, of course, are being sent to reactivate the old equipment, old equipment which has been lying perhaps idle or inactive in Pakistan for lack of spares. By receiving these spares now, that old equipment also will be reactivated.

Then it is reported that Mr. Charles Bray, spokesman of the US States Department, said yesterday that 'the US Government wanted to wipe the slate clean of these commitments'. That means, the earlier commitments. He says that the earlier commitments which were made could not be discharged and now the US Government wants to wipe the slate clean of these commitments.

I want to know whether the Government of India has any information or knowledge as to what those commitments were, regarding which they now want to wipe the slate clean. That means all earlier commitments

are now to be fulfilled in their entirety, in toto. What were those commitments? Do we have any inkling? Do we know what are covered by those commitments, to what extent lethal weapons are included therein? We know nothing about them.

Then again, Mr. Bray was asked about sales made under the one-time exception rule after the 1965 war. You remember, Sir, after the 1965 war, it came to light that they were continuing to send certain equipment inspite of the embargo which had been declared. At that time, they said that this came under the one-time-exception rule. Now he was asked again yesterday in Washington, can they not be renewed? That is, sales made under the one-time-exception rule. Mr. Bray replied, 'I do not know. It is a larger question'. That means, that here also they are taking an equivocal stand. That means under the shelter of this so-called one-time-exception rule, earlier contracts and earlier commitments can be renewed; at least he has not said that they cannot be renewed.

Regarding transfer of equipment from third countries to Pakistan, all that has been repeated here is what was told several times in the past, that it cannot be transferred without the approval of the US Government, which means that with the approval of the US Government it can be transferred. Here also there is a big question mark. We know that Iran has been given huge military equipment and aid recently. Other countries, Turkey and so on, have also received such equipment. We have no assurance whatever on this point. At some time or other, if the US Government thinks it fit to give its approval, this equipment can be transferred from these third countries to Pakistan.

What I am quarrelling with is that this statement made by Shri Swaran

Singh is, in my opinion, thoroughly complacent. In the facts of past experience, he does not even attempt to reflect the grave concern felt in the country by everybody who has followed developments since 1965.

We have been told that the spokesmen—I would again quote from Mr. Charles Bray:—

"The spokesman said that both New Delhi and Islamabad have been informed of the US Government's decision with regard to the policy which was obtaining from April, 1967 until the total embargo was imposed in 1971."

We remember when that embargo was announced—you will remember in this House—how agitated the House was when it came to light that despite the announcement of this embargo certain shiploads of military equipment were detected, which were being loaded at the New York harbour and were actually on the high seas. Even a paper like the *Statesman*, in its editorial of today, has commented on this, saying:

"Again, although the commitments are said to be longstanding, implying that they were made before 1971 embargo, memories of what happened soon after this embargo are not altogether reassuring. When, in June, 1971, it was reported that the Pakistani ship carrying military equipment had left New York, this was described as 'some kind of slippage'; later it was disclosed that several more ships were carrying arms to Pakistan and it is far from clear that all these shipments had been sanctioned before March 25."

After all, we are not talking in a vacuum; we are not pursuing this matter in an abstract way as though we have no experience and we do not know what has been done in the past. Despite all these assurances and all these so-called embargoes, at least

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

there should have been some reflection about that in the hon. Minister's statement. We do not find anything of the kind.

I must bring to your notice also the fact that there is an organisation in the United States, called the General Accounting Office of the US Government. I find from some American journals which are available here in our reading room in Parliament, that this General Accounting Office, which is referred to as the authoritative Congressional watchdog, has discovered, "Washington, 5th February: that the US Air Force delivered over half a million dollars worth of vital military spare-parts to Pakistan following the Pakistani crackdown against its eastern province." Mind you, after March, 1971, when there was supposed to be an embargo that the United States had declared, the General Accounting Office of the USA has found, even after that, that half a million dollars worth of vital military spare-parts were supplied by the US Air Force to Pakistan.

Then again, it is said "Washington, 10th February: Nixon claims that the US had since 1965 delivered only 70 million dollars worth of arms to both India and Pakistan, and that too, non-lethal equipment plus spare-parts." The authoritative Congressional watchdog, namely, the General Accounting Office, "has unearthed the fact that the arms sales and military assistance from the USA to Pakistan alone exceeded 113 million dollars."

This is the whole, sordid picture. The cynicism of the American Government in Washington and President Nixon is nothing new. We have been the victims of this several times. And their aim is quite clear. The aim, firstly, is to retain Pakistan as far as possible as one of their bases, bolster it up again, by giving them military and other support; secondly, to secu-

tle the bilateral relations which we were trying to build up between India and Pakistan, for the first time, arising out of the Simla agreement; that bilateralism will be completely sabotaged if once again American imperialists start to interfere in these matters; thirdly, strengthen the militarist elements within Pakistan; we know there is an internal struggle going on in Pakistan, which has become very acute now. It is obvious that America wants to strengthen the militarists there, Tikka Khan and company. Lastly, it is to pressurise India once again so that we are forced to divert our resources, which are required for our developmental purposes again more and more for defence and for security by constantly holding out this kind of threat against us. Why does the External Affairs Minister not give some frank assessment of what he considers the Asian, or global, or sub-continental policy of the United States to be? He is silent about this. So, I want to ask him one or two questions

According to press reports the United States Ambassador who was summoned to the Foreign Office had been told of our displeasure and he had also been told that this is a matter which vitally affects the security of India. I want to know specifically whether we have told the Ambassador to convey to his government that we consider this to be an unfriendly act towards India, which has a particular meaning in diplomatic language, or have we simply said "No, this is very bad for our security; please do not do it." Will he and the Government stop trying to appease the American Government, thinking that by talking soft to them and making all sorts of soothing and billing sounds, the Americans will change their policy? Will they learn from experience? I want a categorical reply to this.

Shri Swaran Singh made his famous statement of "identity of common interest between India and America".

Wonderful common interests are being shown now! And this was referred to tauntingly by the *New York Times* as India's love call. If you go on behaving in this way, they will have nothing but utter contempt for us. That is the real trouble.

I want to know why at the Congress Party session held at Bidhannagar, when an otherwise strongly-worded resolution was taken up, about the atrocities committed in Viet Nam, when my young friend, Shri Das Munshi, sought to mention the name of that power—that is what we read in the papers; if the press reports are wrong, he will correct me; in my opinion, he said so quite rightly and honestly—at that time there was refusal to do so. It was said that the whole world knows who is doing it, why is it necessary to write the name here. What is the meaning of this hide-and-seek, I cannot understand.

In today's *Statesman* there is a news item that the Indian Ambassador in Washington is taking up the matter immediately with the United States Government and so on. Of course, he has to take it up. But to me at least it was revolting to read press reports, and see photographs also, of some farewell party, which was being given in Washington to Shri L. K. Jha, and the report said that there was much jocularly and, I do not know, something was flowing at the party which had made everybody jolly. It came in the press report that Mr. Kissinger came, put his arm on Shri Jha's shoulders and said "Look, now I am tilting towards him". Then, next week, we find they are tilting towards Pakistan.

Shri Jha is quite entitled to attend farewell parties; I do not ask him not to. He can behave jocularly, if he wants to. He can embrace Mr. Kissinger, if he wants to. But as our Ambassador in Washington, doing the job for which he is paid, while he was

at this party, had he no inkling whatsoever of the new policy decision which was being hatched, which was declared within a few days? What was the Ambassador doing? Has he warned us in advance? Has he reported to the Government that a new policy change is taking place and something very ominous is going to be announced very soon? Nothing seems to be known until it comes out in the press.

So, I only want to say that no words can be strong enough to condemn this attitude of the Americans. I think that the House would be well, I think it is in the national interest of our country, that people outside should know, that the sovereign Parliament of this country, all parties without exception, unanimously adopt some sort of resolution or a consensus of opinion, condemning this attitude of the Americans. But it will not be done, because I know the Government is not willing to condemn those people who, time and again, have betrayed their word and have gone calculatedly and deliberately against our national interest. The Government is labouring under this delusion that employing sweet words and diplomatic language and appeasing them will suddenly make them change their heart and give up their global diplomacy. It is a fantastic thing. They are living in a dream world of their own. Therefore, I want to know whether they are willing to change their attitude or not. Or, are they going to continue to appease them and receive in return fresh insults, fresh contemptuous attitude on their part? What do you propose to do for the security of the country which is at stake? Naturally, the people of this country will be willing to do anything, will be prepared to make any sacrifices, for the defence and security of this country, as they have always been doing without hesitation. But what is the policy that is being pursued by the Government of India? Every time a crisis is started, why do

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

you tilt towards the United States and try to woo them? And this is what you have got in return.

This is all I have to say. I would like him to corroborate my earlier statement and tell me why in his statement he makes no assessment whatsoever of the American policy approach towards this sub-continent. After the Bangladesh war, after the Simla Agreement, how do they see the American policy operating? Is it reflected in this milk-and-water statement, which simply goes on saying "we are concerned, we are concerned"? I want to know from him answers to these questions. It is very difficult for me to express in words the indignation which I feel.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the sentiments which Shri Gupta has reflected are broadly the sentiments in the country and in the House. I am convinced of that. I also share the major part of the concern that he has expressed. Since he is also concerned, if I say "we are concerned" there should be no quarrel over that expression. There is no doubt that this action of the United States Government does pose serious problems for our country, problems of security, problems which arise from giving support, material as well as political, to Pakistan when we were hoping that trends in the Indian Sub-continent were taking shape where all disputes and differences would be settled bilaterally and peacefully. There is no doubt that there will be distinct setback to these processes which, we were hoping, will alter the course of events in the Indian sub-continent.

Several specific points have been mentioned by Shri Indrajit Gupta, and I will try to give as much information as I can with regard to the various points that he has raised.

I would like to say without mincing words that armoured personnel carriers are lethal weapons. There is no

doubt about it. That is why I have categorised it separately. I have not said that they are non-lethal. The second sentence relates to what they have mentioned at the present moment to the effect that apart from this lot, their subsequent supplies will not cover lethal equipments. Whether they keep their word or not is a separate issue.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are believing them?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am not believing or dis-believing anything. It is my duty to inform the House what the position of the United States Government is on this matter. Once we know it, then we can have our own assessment as to whether in future they will keep their word or not. If we keep these two things apart, perhaps it would be easier for us to understand the problem and to understand its full implications.

There is no doubt at all that provision of spares for lethal equipment will definitely recondition the equipment and, therefore, add to the lethal capacity of the armament with Pakistan. There is no doubt about it. When we take of concern and also danger to our security, surely this means that the fire power and the lethal capacity of the arsenal of Pakistan would definitely be increased by direct induction of lethal equipment plus spare parts for lethal equipment which items, at the present moment, are immobilised. So, there is no doubt that this will have a powerful impact upon the military capacity, striking power of Pakistan. It is for this reason that we talk of risk and danger to our security.

At the present moment, however, except for spares for lethal weaponry which they have indicated, they have mentioned that they have no intention to give directly any lethal equipments like tanks or fighter aircrafts or bombers or equipment of that category. Whether they keep



their word, I cannot vouchsafe for the United States Government remaining firm on their word (*Interruption*) Of course, this is the hard experience of the House and the country that they have always prevaricated upon their word, and we have to take note of that fact If they prevaricate on this again, then, perhaps, there will be greater justification for you to feel strengthened

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA There will be another call-attention notice here, that is all

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I would not like Mr Indrajit Gupta to feel that raising of these matters on a call-attention notice has no effect on the world or on the international community or even on the United States of America I think the way we handle this problem the support that we get from Parliament on these matters is a very potent factor which means that the entire country on any particular issue is of one mind and that they are party to the concern that is felt on this score (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S M BANERJEE We want a unanimous Resolution from the House condemning this

SHRI SWARAN SINGH It is true that, from time to time the United States Government have been saying that the equipment that they supply to Iran or Turkey or to several other countries will not be transferred to Pakistan They also at one time, said that the equipment that US supplied to Pakistan will not be used against India But we never accepted that position Even at that time we said that no one can enforce any such commitment on the recipient country Once arms and tanks are with Pakistan, then any statement that might be made that they would not be used against India is completely illusory, and we have never accepted that position, whatever they may go on

saving to the world or to their own people President Ayub Khan at one time did state that no guns had yet been discovered which would fire only in one direction and not in the other It is quite obvious that if Pakistan gets any equipment or Iran gets any equipment or Turkey gets any equipment, depending on the relationship that might subsist at any moment between Pakistan on the one hand and Iran and Turkey on the other there will be the possibility of transfer of this equipment to Pakistan from time to time, and in the past also, I would like to recall, such transfer has taken place and we have made statements on the floor of the House, particularly the transfer of certain fighter jets from Iran to Pakistan In our defence planning we have to take into consideration this risk and this likelihood of some equipment being made available to Pakistan through these sources and in all our planning we have to keep in mind this possibility And that is the basis upon which we have been planning

Then Sir

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) No new light, of course

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I thought there was enough of darkness in the sense that this is an occasion when

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) Darkness at noon

SHRI SWARAN SINGH It is past noon now (*Interruptions*)

He has mentioned several other instances where the seeming embargo or statement with regard to the commitment that nothing will be passed on to Pakistan has been violated

We also know that there have been occasions when Pakistan has been getting equipment of American origin



[Shri Swaran Singh]

by some method which is not always publicised and this is, therefore, a matter which puts the responsibility on us to keep a careful eye on all this.

On the political aspect, Mr. Indrajit Gupta has summarised the position, if I may say, quite correctly when he said that this action will definitely encourage Pakistan to be more intransigent and this will also come in the way of the implementation of the Simla Agreement and this will also lend greater strength to the military elements in Pakistan, and also this will cast a greater responsibility on us to undertake effective preparations and make adequate arrangements to safeguard our security and our own sovereignty. It is for this reason that it is a threat to our security and it definitely places a greater burden on us. There is no doubt about it.

I would only like to say, may be he can use perhaps much stronger language, more forthright language, but I do not accept that we are adopting in this respect any policy of appeasement. We have always put across our position in this respect in clear terms and in unmistakeable terms and we have always expressed our total opposition to the supply of arms by the United States of America, either directly or indirectly, in no unmistakeable terms, and it is wrong to suggest that there is any attitude of appeasement in this. We have to face the situation and face the situation with courage and determination and take adequate steps to build our defence potential and continue to do our best to see that Pakistan gets as little as possible from this source or any other course, because Pakistan does not stand in any real need of protection to this nature, because, according to the Simla Agreement we have agreed that no force will ever be used for settlement of any disputes between India and Pakistan.

A mention has been made about our Ambassador. I would like to say that

he has been interpreting our stand, our policy to the United States administration quite strongly and effectively. Ambassadors may succeed or may not succeed always, but, it will be wrong to suggest that he has not been doing the job. He has been putting across our view-point and our total opposition to the resumption of arms supplies to Pakistan....

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I only wanted to know whether he had any prior information or inkling of this development, and did he inform you?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I said in the other House and I will repeat it. For quite some months now, we did have some information that the United States Government is considering seriously to remove this embargo, either partially or fully, and, on all occasions when this matter was breached with our Ambassador or with the members of our diplomatic staff in Washington, on each occasion, all these various points were fully put across to the Americans—the negative effect it will have on the process of relaxation of tension in the Indian sub-continent, the effect it will have on President Bhutto and the fact that it will make him more intransigent—all these aspects were fully put across to the United States Government, and in this particular case, the United States Government cannot ever take up the plea that they were not aware of the strong opposition of India in this respect.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I do not want to take an alarmist view regarding the issue of supply of arms to Pakistan by U.S.A., because I consider that Pakistan alone is no longer in a position to seriously threaten our security, Pakistan may create blood-letting trouble for us but not to the extent of endangering our security. But I am worried for two reasons. The first reason is this. This arms supply by USA to Pakistan will seriously jeopardise the prospect of

durable peace in the Indian sub-continent. Secondly it will also jeopardise the prospect of normalisation of our relations with the U.S.A. Mr. Chester Bowles the erstwhile U.S. Ambassador to India has rightly pointed out as to what will be the effect of USA's arms supply to Pakistan. He said, I quote him:

“USA's arms supply to Pakistan will have disastrous effect on the prospect of peace in the Indian sub-continent.”

The hon. Minister just now mentioned about the Simla agreement. From what Pakistan is doing, namely, to equip itself with the military equipments from various sources, USA, China, Iran and some other CENTO powers, it is obvious that Mr. Bhutto has already killed the spirit of the Simla Agreement. That objective that main objective, namely, of durable peace in our Indian sub-continent has been killed. Now, I would say, the United States, by agreeing to supply arms to Pakistan has only nailed the coffin of the Simla Agreement.

After the new policy of USA towards China and Russia, after the *bhai-bhai* policy with comrade Mao Ese-tung and Comrade Brezhnev, after also the Peace Treaty on the issue of Viet-Nam, it appears to us, the USA, is no longer interested in extending the areas of confrontation, conflict and tension, and that USA is interested now in extending the area of peace, understanding and cooperation. That is why the Indian people will be shocked by this action of the USA because this arms supply to Pakistan will not in any way help to lessen the tension between India and Pakistan. On the contrary, it will aggravate the situation of the conflict that was, and is, with Pakistan. Mr. Sisco used a very peculiar phrase in this connection. He has said:

“In deciding over the issue whether USA will resume arms supply to Pakistan or not they have taken into consideration psychological, and historical background of the political developments in the sub-continent.”

Strangely, Sir, they have forgotten that if there is any single factor that contributed to the erosion of democratic institution of Pakistan, the growth of political arrogance of Pakistan, as well as the growth of military dictatorship there and also three military confrontations within one decade this one single factor that has contributed to this situation is the arms supply to Pakistan to the extent of two billion dollars by the U.S.A. since 1954.

This was the most important factor which contributed to three armed conflicts with India by Pakistan. Chinese assistance made a marginal effect but it was squarely the arms' contribution of U.S.A. that arrogated Pakistan to have an armed adventure against India thrice in one decade

In U.S.A. Mr. Sisco, has developed a peculiar new theory in justification of arms supply to Pakistan. In 1954 what was the plea of giving arms to Pakistan? Then America was worried about the security of Pakistan against communist threats and it was also assured to India that they would not allow the American arms to be used against India. We know what effect it had. In all the major conflicts with India the American arms were used by Pakistan against India. They have developed now another strange theory. They want to develop the defence capacity of Pakistan because they want to ensure integrity of Pakistan. For that reason they want to develop the deterrent strength of Pakistan. But against whom? Naturally, against India. I repeat this is a strange theory. On the hand one they say that they want to maintain peace in the Indian sub-continent, on other they are adding fuel to the fire.

[Shri Samar Guha]

What I am worried about for another reason is—I should say the arms supply to Pakistan will not endanger the security of India to that extent as it will endanger the integrity and security of Pakistan itself—the arms supply of America to Pakistan will strengthen the hand of Tikka Khan which will lead to arosion of democratic institution in Pakistan and make him arrogant enough to take again, perhaps, some adventure against India.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that it is not the only way of directly giving arms to Pakistan. Recently Iran has entered into a military understanding with USA for the supply of arms to the extent of 3 billion dollars. Iran has developed a military alliance with Pakistan. Recently after the Indo-Pak War there had been joint military exercise of Pakistan and Iran armed forces and air force also. Therefore, we have reason to doubt that the old American arms of 400 patton tanks, 35 sabre jets and 3 billion worth of new arms that were being purchased from USA will be funnelled into Pakistan through Iran. As I have said USA arms supply to Pakistan will seriously endanger the prospect of peace in the sub-continent. I want to know from the government what reaction our government had from the government of USA after the representation was made by our Ambassador in USA and also what effect it had when Mr. Moy-nihan met our Foreign Secretary in New Delhi.

I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government are considering the question of purchasing \$ 91 million worth communication equipment from US or whether they would try to find any alternative source of supply. I also want to know whether Government will categorically enquire of the US Government whether an embargo would be put on the diversion to Pakistan of the arms supply that would be given to Iran,

to ensure that they are no funnelled into Pakistan. Lastly I want to know whether Government have any consultation with the Government of Bangladesh and in-cooperation with that Government to jointly make a protest to the US Government and also take a united stand on the issue of arms supply to Pakistan and also on the issue of a durable peace in the Indian sub-continent.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I must say that although the hon. member said that he does not take a very alarmist view, I do take a more serious view than he does. For once, I do not agree with him when he says that he does not take an alarmist view. Of course, I am glad if he does not take an alarmist view. He should take a more serious view of the situation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: See my speeches. How do you say I am less serious or less concerned?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I agree with him. He should be glad to know because I do not generally agree with him. I do agree with him that this will come in the way of establishing durable peace in the sub-continent this will also come in the way of normalisation of relations and strengthening of friendly relations between India and the US. There is no doubt this will cause a setback in that process.

After that, he expressed his views which I have carefully noted, but at the end he put some questions to which I will give very brief replies. He asked me what was the reaction of the US Government when we took it up with them and what was the reaction when we took it up with ambassador Moy-nihan. When we had taken it up they had expressed an intention to supply arms; and the reaction is that they have now announced that they are supplying arms, you can well see the reaction of the U.S. Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Did they say 'sorry'?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That will not help, whether they say 'sorry' or 'not sorry'. What is of greater worry to me is that they have decided to supply arms. So more words of being sorry or of friendship do not matter much.

Then he asked me whether we intended to purchase any equipment from the USA. I query to be put at the appropriate would request him to reserve that time to my colleague, the Minister of Defence.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It has political implications. Mr. Sisco has said side by side with his statement that they are sending non-lethal equipment to Pakistan, that they are also willing to send 91 million dollars worth of communication equipment to India just to parade to the world that what they are doing to Pakistan they are doing to India also.

Therefore, it deserves his answer.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would request him not to be taken in by this equation, because our concern and our opposition cannot be diluted merely by the statement that the US is prepared to sell a particular type of equipment to India. We do not discuss the question of purchase of equipment on the floor of the House and I would not like to go into this any further.

He has then mentioned that arms are being supplied to Iran in a big way. That matter was raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta also, and I have already said that the possibility of some arms being passed from Iran to Pakistan cannot be excluded, although the United States continues to say that these arms cannot be transferred without their consent. Now, we know that they can be transferred even without consent, and

then who knows that the consent also will not be available; so, it does pose a threat to us, particularly when we know that Iran and Pakistan are members of the CENTO, and therefore, there is that military tie-up between the two countries.

The hon. Member must have noticed that the Bangladesh Government also has reacted very strongly against this. U.S. decision which we welcome, and that is the answer to his query.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The question was whether some joint effort will be made in consultation with them.

MR SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not like to say much, because already Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. Samar Guha have expressed their opinion, and our Minister of External Affairs, in answering their questions, has expressed his view. Of course, he was repeatedly trying to say that he is expressing the view of the House and the country but I do not know the view of the Government.

It is surprising to note the significant reason for which the United States is resuming the arms supply to Pakistan. Soon after this ceasefire in North Viet Nam and a certain amount of peace in Hanoi, we were looking forward to the development of Bangladesh. Soon after the successful election in Bangladesh from the 9th March, we found on the 12th March that the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Sisco, announced the programme or their policy to resume arms supply to Pakistan. As Mr Indrajit Gupta rightly said this supply of arms is part of the previous commitment on which our Foreign Minister could not highlight anything.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

I would like to repeat one thing. In 1970, they were to supply seven B57 bombers, four MR aircraft and one squadron of fighters—five F1044 and F5—and 300 armoured personnel carriers, worth £150 million, which ultimately the United States reduced as a concession or something to India, to £15.20 only. We were also aware of the fact that in the last war, B57 bombers used to be given by the United States of America excepting these 300 armoured personnel-carriers which are now being supplied.

It is surprising to note that we have been listening for the last two or three months to the point that the Foreign Ministers was making, namely, that our Government, and of course our country, is restoring the relations with the United States of America as if we had done something wrong with the United States of America in the past. Maybe it is restoration for world peace. I have no objection to that. But it is significant to note that we are trying to restore our relations with the United States of America. For that there must be some basis. The basis is the policy. I want to emphasise this point, for the information of the Foreign Minister through you; whether the existing policy of the United States of America expresses that they want friendship with India and this sub-continent, a friendship which will not injure the interests of the sub-continent. If that is so, why are they resuming the arms supply to Pakistan? The United States, whenever they do anything, is not doing it for nothing. It is their policy.

13.00 hrs.

In 1971 when this question of arms supply to Pakistan by USA came up, the then Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Mr Paul Warkke said before the House Committee of Foreign Affairs:

"Our business is to use the military sales and grant programmes

to implement the policy of the US. We are not in the business of selling arms or providing arms just for the sake of providing arms."

So, it is not that they are simply fulfilling the commitment made in 1970. It means they are going to exhibit the policy of the US. May be the Simla Agreement which was successfully signed without any interference of international powers has annoyed the Nixon Administration. After this Simla Agreement, if the policy of the US is to supply arms to Pakistan in such numbers as to aggravate the situation in the sub-continent, in what context is the Government of India and the Foreign Minister deliberately telling for the last 2 or 3 months and even today that we are normalising relations with the US? Why not the Foreign Minister today on the floor of the House make a categorical statement that our effort to restore relations with US is not successful because of the attitude of the US at this moment about supplying arms to Pakistan, which is detrimental to the sub-continent and which is a hostile act against India?

I felt like conveying my tributes to my Government and the Prime Minister when I read in the papers that forthwith we have condemned the activities of the guerillas who killed the American diplomat in Sudan. It was highlighted in the press that India is taking the correct stand in condemning acts which are not in the interests of humanity. Nobody objects to that. Today why not the Foreign Minister send the same sort of telegram or message to the US Foreign Minister that the Indian Government whole-heartedly condemns the attitude of the Nixon Administration in resuming arms supplies to Pakistan? Without that, if we simply say that we express our grave concern, it does not reflect the sentiment of a large number of people of this country.

Since independence, we have been able to get £1 million worth of weapons from US against £793 million worth of weapons received by Pakistan from U.S. I am not questioning the effect of these weapons. What I am submitting is during the time the Simla treaty was being negotiated certain international forces, particularly in the US and some forces within our nation also opposed the treaty deliberately, because if there is peace in the sub-continent, the interests of American imperialists would be jeopardised. At this moment when we are facing natural calamities and talking of importing food from US, may be this will be an additional handle in the hands of US to say that India does not have the guts to oppose the US at the moment.

If Mr Chester Bowles, former Ambassador, could say in Dacca yesterday that the people of America and the Congress should oppose this attitude of the Nixon Administration why not the Government of India and the Foreign Minister of India send a message to Mr. Bhutto saying that receiving arms supplies from US will create a hostile attitude between India and Pakistan and work against the impact of the Simla treaty, and also send another message to the Nixon Administration saying that the efforts to restore relations between India and US will be totally upset by the attitude of the US in supplying arms to Pakistan?

Our Government should come with a comprehensive statement apart from the statement the minister has made today, which is very casual. Anybody can prepare such a statement, including myself without asking for Mr. Kaul's help. The statement should reflect the sentiments of the people and should project the policy of Government which is against imperialism.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** The first point relates to the nature of commitments which are supposed to be honoured now by supplying a armoured personnel carrier and spare parts

and certain non-lethal equipment. It is a fact that the earlier commitment did cover, besides armoured personnel carrier, other lethal equipment including aircraft, whether the number and categories are exactly what the hon. member indicated is a matter which is not so important. It is a fact that the earlier commitment did cover aircraft of lethal character, fighters, bombers, etc. The US want to convey that out of the earlier commitment, they are honouring the commitment relating to the supply of armoured personnel carrier and not the other lethal weapons. Now, whether they will stick to that position is something for which I cannot vouchsafe, but the present information given by the US Administration is that out of the earlier commitments relating to lethal weapons, only armed personnel carriers are being supplied. About the others, they have given some indication. When they say it is non-lethal, whether they will stick to it is again something for which I cannot vouchsafe. But I agree that the supply of spares which will reactivate and recondition on the lethal equipment again will increase the fire power and the capacity of Pakistani forces. There is no doubt about it.

Then he has asked a question which is very pertinent and relevant: When the US had indicated that they would resume arms supplies to Pakistan, how can we continue to say that there is a chance or possibility of improvement of relations? It is a very valid question, and it is my duty to clarify the position. Even when I said that we are desirous of improving relations, that was a ministerial statement made in Parliament in this House or in the other House, and even at that time, I did say that any supply of arms by the US Government to Pakistan will come in the way of establishment of normal relations between India and the US. Till they actually decide to supply, it should be the effort of the Foreign Office of our country to see if they can avoid it. But we did not leave them in any

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

doubt that resumption of arms supply to Pakistan will definitely be a factor which will come in the way of restoration of normal and friendly relations between India and US.

His analysis that this action will definitely retard the process of normalisation of relations, I accept; that is what I have stated in the statement and in answer to several supplementary questions.

He wants me to use much stronger language in the opening statement and also in what we should tell the United States of America. I would like to say very clearly and categorically that, while talking to the Americans, we have not minced words. We have told them quite categorically, quite clearly. Still there are ways of dealing with this problem, and we should not always be carried by strong words. Our attitude in this respect is very clear and very fully known to the United States Government, and the expressions that we have used are forthright, are clear—the public statements as well as in the course of our talks and discussions with the United States Government.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The U.S. Ambassador is meeting the Prime Minister today at 4.30 p.m. Will she also explain the position?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I am sure that the Prime Minister will certainly convey the feelings in this respect in the country and her own feelings in this respect. There is no doubt about it.

He has made certain suggestions as to what should be the type of our reply or what should be the type of our communication that we address either to Mr. Bhutto or to the United States Government. I have noted his views, and I would like to assure him that we will do our duty. He has stated that I have said from time to time that these are the views of the House.

I would like to say, as a democratic party, the views of the House, in fact, are supreme, and our views are precisely the same. We are part of the House. When I said 'views of the House', in fact, I wanted to raise it to a level higher than just governmental level. Of course, we are part of the House, in fact, majority of the House, and for any one to have the slightest impression that we are not in tune with the House is, to say the least, being unfair to us.

**SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi):** On the 15th January, in the Farewell to Arms Party, Field Marshal Manekshaw, stated that 'the tremendous arms build-up poses a grave threat to India's security'—that is, regarding Pakistan. Lt. Gen. Candeth, who was in charge of the Western Command, stated, 'Pakistan needs six months more to come back to the attack capability'. American is not the only arsenal which sells arms to various countries. We concede that each country is free to buy arms from any source. For example, some time back, Pakistan got tanks from Russian sources and at the same time Sabre jets and Patton tanks from USA.

Similarly, Turkey got two million dollars worth of arms aid from the United States of America and anti-aircraft guns and armoured personnel carriers, etc from the Russian in exchange for natural gas. So, I do not question that. In the present context of the lifting of the 1971 embargo by USA and the resumption of supply of lethal military weapons to Pakistan not to call it an unfriendly act and not to condemn this American act in unequivocal terms will be a dereliction of duty on our part.

The embargo implied that till there has been an overall settlement in the sub-continent and till there is stability in the sub-continent, this embargo will continue. But when it is viewed with the movement of Pakistani ships with American arms in 1971 and the movement of the Seventh



Fleet into the Indian Ocean, when all this is considered in that perspective, specially, the statement of Mr. Sisco—the continuance of the military imbalance between India and Pakistan because of India's arms-making capability—I request you to kindly note these terms military imbalance, balance of power, etc which have often been repeated by the super-powers, this House should take note of it and we should warn them not to poke their nose any more in our affairs and get their fingers burnt.

Much has been said about the Simla Agreement which created a new awareness, a new understanding between two neighbouring countries, and we thought that there will be a cut in the military expenditure and that would be utilised in economic reconstruction. But such actions of the big powers rather act as a spanner in the wheel of any economic progress of these two countries. It leads to a perpetual tension which automatically leads to more expenditure in their national defence budgets.

When I speak of America, it is not Nixon's America; I speak of the other side of America, which is Kennedy's America, which is Martin Luther King's America. Is it not the duty on our part, in a democratic country where public opinion ultimately counts, where there is a possibility of change of government, where under the pressure of public opinion, Mr. Nixon had to run down to Peking and reverse his policy on Vietnam, is it not our duty to educate the public opinion in the United States? Is it not a deficiency on the part of our diplomacy that we have failed in that regard? (Interruptions). I condemn Mr. Nixon all right, but..

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD** (Bhagalpur): On this occasion say that much at least,

**SHRI P. K. DEO**: But, at the same time, I accuse the Government as to

why they did not take steps to educate American public opinion.

My second question is: when democracy has come back in Pakistan, why not cultivate Pakistan and make Mr. Bhutto aware of the danger of the military clique taking over democracy?

My third question is: whether this embargo has been lifted so far as India is concerned and whether weapons, lethal and non-lethal, including communications and radar equipment are being made available to India.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH**: What was his last question?

**SHRI P. K. DEO**: As the embargo has been lifted so far as India is concerned, is India receiving any lethal and non-lethal weapons so far as communications are concerned and radar etc. are concerned?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD**: We don't want that.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN** (Wandiwash): Let the Minister answer.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH**: Sir, if I may say so, there was some advancement on the original—I would not use the word conservative—policy that had been followed by the party to which the hon. Member belongs. (Interruptions) I said some advancement. But again, he had a tendency sometimes to slip back, may be, he is torn between certain considerations. So, I have every sympathy for him, in the difficulty that he faces. I would not like to comment on the first part of his statement. I will start with the queries which he has put. He also said, there is President Nixon's United States, there is Mr. Kennedy's and Martin Luther King's United States. And, he says, it should be our duty to educate U.S. public opinion. I would like to say that I accept that it is our duty to educate public opinion and perhaps it is that effort which gave a lot of



[Shri Swaran Singh]

material to Mr. Kennedy and others who were wanting to understand the problem and this enabled them to put across the view point that India has in this respect.

The second point which he raised was that we should try to explain to President Bhutto that by taking military help this will strengthen the hands of Tikka Khan. I am sure that perhaps a more profitable line will be if he can persuade his leader Mr. Piloo Mody to convey this to President Bhutto. I am saying it seriously. This will have a greater effect on him because Mr. Piloo Mody is a personal friend of President Bhutto. Sir, my saying to him may be taken amiss. My saying to President Bhutto that this will harm him will invoke the reply from him that he knows what is best for him. But, if it is done by Mr. Piloo Mody in his own way, perhaps it may have some effect. I agree with his analysis that these moves are likely to strengthen the militaristic elements in Pakistan. But I am not sure whether conveying this to President Bhutto will have any effect. So, if Mr. Piloo Mody could do this work on behalf of...

MR. SPEAKER: They can go together.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: About the last question, I have already answered this, that arms purchase by India has nothing to do with the present situation that they face, which is a new situation, and the United States spokesman tried to soften the impact that this will have on the public opinion in India and in other parts of the world. We must not forget that this attempt to equate the two countries is completely off the mark. Bulk of Pakistan's armaments are of U.S. origin and if supplies are made—whether they are spares or new lethal weapons and number of other things—this will greatly add to the military potential of Pakistan. And, so far as any equipment which is purely electronic equipment or things

of that type are concerned, this is something which can be obtained, because we were not getting anything free, we have to pay, we can purchase from there or any other part of the world. But the type of attitude which is displayed by the hon. Member means that he is succumbing to the tactics adopted by the United States spokesman in order to give an impression as if they are trying to treat the two countries equally. This is not a fact, because in view of the type of equipment supplied in the past by U.S.A. to Pakistan the two situations can never be equated and this is the point which should be kept in mind.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): According to the experts Pakistan has more than made up the 1971 losses by purchasing arms from open market and China has equipped Pakistan with arms and ammunition. Keeping this in view, I would like to know how does the government propose to re-dress the military balance which will be disturbed as a result of the resumption of arms supply to Pakistan by U.S.A.

Their spokesman, Mr. Charles Bray, while announcing the decision said that the U.S.A. had no intention of entering into an arms race in South Asia. Pakistan and India have been inter-med of the U.S. decision. In their judgement this decision cannot be constructed to have a significant effect on the ratio of military power between India and Pakistan. I wish that the Minister may throw further light on these aspects of the version of the spokesman.

Had the Government of India any linking of the mind of U.S.A. government in this respect earlier? If they had taken up the issue through diplomatic channels what did U.S.A. government said about it? Why did U.S.A. not accept India's plea that it would disturb the peace of the sub-continent? Has the government brought this to the notice of some other countries of the world? If not, whether they proposed to do it now. Lastly, whether Government consider that the resumption of arms supply to

Pakistan amounts to definite effort by a third party to upset the Simla Agreement?

I think this answers all the questions.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, a mention has been made by the hon. Member about the military balance. If I may say, we should deal with this concept of military balance knowing the implications of what we say. We have never accepted this principle of military balance between India and Pakistan. The requirement of India may say so, was some advancement on for a variety of reasons—size of the country and our obligations and then anybody having a look at our neighbours north and west—there is no question of balance—and we should never accept the validity of this doctrine because when you say that the balance has been upset impliedly and implicitly you accept the validity of that doctrine. So, my reply to this is that we do not accept this balance concept. Our requirements are different and any attempt to give an impression that the so-called military balance is not upset is on the face of it unacceptable to us on merits and also on account of our non-acceptance of this doctrine of so-called balance of power.

Then he asked if the U.S. Government had mentioned it earlier and we had taken up this matter with them, what did they say, and why did they not accept our viewpoint. I wish I could answer on behalf of the U.S. Government. How can I say as to why they do not accept what appears to us to be something which they should accept? I cannot find any rational explanation for the U.S. Government not accepting the validity of our attitude in this respect.

Then he asked whether we had mentioned it to other countries, and if not, whether we intended to mention it now. I do not think this will serve any purpose in mentioning this matter to other countries.

3834 LS—7

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: What about Mr. Bray's version?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Of what?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I will read out again.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That related to balance of power. What he intends to imply is that the reasoning given by Mr. Bray is not correct. I am not saying that he has given valid reasons for their attitude.

MR. SPEAKER: The same thing was quoted by Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: No, this was not quoted by him. I will quote it again. The Minister mentioned something; I only wish he would throw more light on it. It is a very vital issue.

"The spokesman, Mr. Charles Bray, while announcing the decision said that the U.S.A. had no intention of entering into an arms race in South Asia. Pakistan and India had been informed of the U.S. decision."

When was this decision informed to the Government?

"In their judgment this decision cannot be construed to have a significant impact on the ratio of military power between India and Pakistan."

It is no use saying that we should not give any weightage to this concept.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If the object of the hon. member is to point out inconsistencies in or the spurious nature of the buttressing done by

Mr. Bray, I agree with him. But I cannot throw any light as to why he made that statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I will take half a minute. A very serious thing about violation of Central Government notification....

MR. SPEAKER: No, not every day. May I make it very clear that these matters can be raised through questions, through motions and other means? I receive so many call attention notices. Now you have started a new practice of sending notices under rule 377. So many of them come. I am not going to allow it. I have allowed only those of Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri P. R. Das Munsi, nothing else.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell Shri Bosu that I have not allowed anything else

13.35 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVY (PENSION) FIRST AMDT. REGULATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT, 1957

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): On behalf of the Minister of Defence, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pension) First Amendment Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 56 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1973, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-45/02/73.]

IRON ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS (AMDT.) RULES UNDER IRON ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS ACT, 1961

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 82 in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1973 under subsection (4) of section 8 of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4503/73.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAHARASHTRA AGRO-INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR 1970-71 UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4504/73].

NAVAL CEREMONIAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISC. (AMDT.) REGULATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT, 1957.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 55 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1973, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4505/73.]

**COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND (AMDT.)  
SCHEME AND EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT  
FUNDS (NINTH AMDT) SCHEME AND  
STATEMENTS.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-  
HABILITATION (SHRI G VENKAT-  
SWAMY) I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 1187 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1972, under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above notification [Placed in Library. See No LT-4506/73]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Employees Provident Funds (Ninth Amendment) Scheme 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 1448 in Gazette of India dated the 21st October 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act 1952
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library See No LT-4507/73]

13.36 hrs.

**RE. DEMAND FOR INCLUSION OF  
NEPALI IN THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE  
OF THE CONSTITUTION**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore)  
Sir, I sought your permission just to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to a very urgent matter. At her

invitation, a very representative deputation, an all-party deputation representing the hill people of Darjeeling was in the capital yesterday to have talks with her regarding their demand for the inclusion of the Nepali language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. We are not aware of the outcome of those talks. This is the third occasion within a few months when the Prime Minister at her own initiative had a talk with them. I am glad that she is going on with this dialogue with them once in Darjeeling once in Calcutta at the time of the Congress session and now again in Delhi she has invited them to come for talks.

I only wish to bring out this point, that so far as I know nothing has been decided in this matter yet. As she knows very well this is the time of tensions, regional tensions, linguistic tensions and such tensions in various parts of the country. I would say that in the interests of national unity and national integration, and before the situation gets, shall I say, hotbedded up it is better that we should try to come to some settlement across the table with those people. They are undeveloped people of the hill areas who feel very strongly about the Nepali language. All parties without exception—the ruling Congress party, the Gurkha league, the CPI, the CPM—everybody is united on this issue. This issue is not confined to Darjeeling. Of course, Nepali language is spoken by lakhs of people. But I would request the Prime Minister, she can have consultations also, if she likes, with the representatives of the different parties in the House, but some positive initiative should be taken in this matter. Otherwise, we know how in these conditions these questions can get blown up into major issues and tensions and thus lead to undesirable developments, particularly in an area on our border. Therefore, I would re-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

quest her, if she likes to take us into confidence and tell us what she has told them. As far as I know, nothing has come out despite three rounds of talks.

1338 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA  
(Serampore) \*\*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Order please. This will not go on record. (Interruptions) Order, please. Let me first understand what you are saying. Now, Shri Indrajit Gupta has raised the point. I do not know if the Prime Minister has anything to say.

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI) Sir, I entirely agree with what Shri Indrajit Gupta has said that it is better to take decisions across the table rather than allow the situation to get 'hotted up' and that is what we are trying to do. As the House knows, no question is ever simple. Every question evokes various reactions and therefore we have to see what the repercussions are likely to arise. I have talked to the people who came to see me and as the hon Member knows that delegation consisted of members of all parties of the Darjeeling area. We took them into confidence and told them what our difficulties were and how we are trying to meet them. During our first meeting the language demand was of course very prominent but they also touched upon a number of other matters. They felt that they were not getting equal opportunities in various areas. The Government of West Bengal has taken every step assuring them that there

will be no kind of discrimination in the services and various other activities. Nepali has been accepted as a language of that area. Many other facilities are being given. This time the stand of the delegation was a little different. They said the demand was an emotional one. We have assured them that we are looking into it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA  
No question of emotion

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI This was the word they used. It is not my word. (Interruptions)

So I assure the hon House and the hon Member that we are looking into this matter in depth. A number of other States are also concerned. We have had a talk with the Chief Minister and we are looking into it.

1340 hrs

RE LAND EROSION BY GANGES IN MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) This is a very important question before you and the hon Minister of Irrigation and Power. Shri Rao is present and he will give his opinion.

Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, you are aware and the House is aware that quite for a lot of time the erosion by Ganges of Ganjpur sub-division of Murshidabad District has reached almost an extreme stage and as a result of it about 6,400 acres of home land was lost. An estimate was made that 14,400 houses—kutchha and 1,600 pucca houses were lost. The other day the Minister of Irrigation and Power was telling the House that he has not received any estimate from the State Government. I would like to submit before you that the Government of

West Bengal had submitted an estimate of Rs. 63 crores for the protection of areas. I think he will consider to protect the people there.

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):** We received a week back an estimate from West Bengal for the protection of the area below Ganga and Farraka Barrage upto Bangla Desh and the estimate was Rs. 63 crores. This is now under examination. I have taken steps to see to it and examine as quickly as possible. In the meanwhile I contacted Chief Minister of West Bengal and requested him to select some priority areas where the damage has been very heavy and I advised him to give some money in this season, before the next season, to protect this area. In the meanwhile, the estimate will be scrutinised and steps will be taken.

13.42 hrs.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur)**  
rose—

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I think it was with a view to give the Members more time to express themselves on the subjects on which they are exercised, that resort to Rule 377 has been provided. But there should be a limit. Everyday, practically some subject or other is brought and Ministers are informed and they come to give some information.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I have already written a note

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Even so, if you want to raise a point you may do so. But I do not think Government would be ready to answer you.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** It concerns entirely the Central Government, the Railway Ministry especially. Sir, about the office-bearers of the South Eastern Railway's Union. General Secretary Shri Raichoudhury has been

arrested and others have been arrested and repression has been let loose in the area of Ranchi, and when the firing took place there, there was strike in that area. Shri Indrajit Gupta, being in the union, prevailed upon the workers. I want to say that the Railway Minister should make a statement on that, and the second point is about the running staff.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You are raising two issues instead of one which the rule does not permit.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The running staff are on hunger strike. They may go on strike. I would request through you the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ask the Railway Minister to make two statements about the arrest of Railwaymen and their leader and about the running staff.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore):** Sir, 200 small factories have been closed due to bulk licences having been given by the Central Government to the manufacturers, and this has created unemployment. This has created serious problems in West Bengal, and nearabout 20,000 workers have been rendered unemployed. So, I would request the Government at least to make it clear in this House whether these licences given to the manufacturers in bulk have been withdrawn.

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी रेलवे के सिनसिले में सबाल उठाना चाहता हूँ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:**  
the same subject

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह तो ठीक नहीं है। हम दूसरी बात उठा रहे हैं, आप सुनते ही नहीं हैं। यह

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request Shri Banerjee to co-operate with me. We must run this House according to certain rules. If it is on the same question, I would not allow it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिना सुने आप ने पहले ही टोक दिया ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want the House to run efficiently. Sir, I would request you to give him a chance. He should also run this House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अकेले अकेले हाउस रन नहीं होगा । मैं एक दूसरा सवाल रेल के ही सिलसिले में उठा रहा हूँ । मेरे पास रतलाम से आज सबेरे तार आया है । वहाँ के रेलवे ऐम्प्लाइज कानफ्रेंडेशन के प्रेसीडेंट ने सूचित किया है वहाँ स्थिति बड़ी खराब है । अफसर लोग रेल मजदूरों को बहुत तंग कर रहे हैं, रिप्रेशन कर रहे हैं ऐम्प्लाइज का और वहाँ हड़ताल हो जायगी । अगर ऐसा हुआ तो रेलवे का काम रुक जायगा । इसलिए सरकार को फौरन इस तरफ ध्यान दे कर इन की बात सुननी चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This also is not fair—so many members from the same party wanting to rise. I think there should be some limit to this.

13.48 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.  
DISAPPROVAL OF THE COAL  
MINES (TAKING OVER OF MANA-  
GEMENT) ORDINANCE AND THE  
COAL MINES (TAKING OVER OF  
MANAGEMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will take up the Statutory Resolution and

the Bill on Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management).

श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार):  
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

“यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 30 जनवरी, 1973 को प्रख्यापित कोयला खान (प्रबन्ध-ग्रहण) अध्यादेश, 1973 (1973 का अध्यादेश संख्या 1) का निरनुमोदन करती है ।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है उसका मैं निरनुमोदन करता हूँ, और वह इसलिए कि इस अध्यादेश जारी करने के ठीक पूर्व राष्ट्रपति महोदय लोक सभा का बजट अधिवेशन बुलाने के लिए सदस्यों को परिपत्र भेज चुके थे । जब बजट सेशन प्रारम्भ होने वाला था उस के दो सप्ताह पहले नान-कोकिंग कोल माइन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के सरकार ने अप्रजातांत्रिक ढाँचे का परिचय दिया है ।

जहाँ तक मजदूरों के हितों का सवाल है, चाहे सरकारीकरण में हो, या व्यक्तिगत उद्योग के अन्दर हो, दोनों में मजदूरों का शोषण होता है । चन्द पूँजीपति मजदूरों का शोषण करते हैं । और सरकारीकरण के बाद भी मजदूरों की स्थिति नहीं सुधरती और सरकार की नौकरशाही मजदूरों का शोषण और दुहन किया करती है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कोकिंग कोल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था तो हमें बताया गया था कि स्टील उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक है कि कोकिंग कोल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय । लेकिन

इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए जो कारण बताए गए हैं, तर्क दिए गए हैं। वे यह हैं कि उद्योगपति या कोयला खानों के मालिक पूँजी नहीं लगाते थे, नीचे खान में जा कर जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिए नहीं करते थे, उनकी तरफ रायल्टी का बहुत ज्यादा बकाया था, मजदूरों के प्राविडेंट फंड का भी बकाया था, प्राइवेट ओनर मजदूरों को वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के आधार पर वेजिज नहीं देते थे और बहुत सी खा बन्द हो गई थीं। लेकिन आप देखें कि

“According to a Reserve Bank study, the rate of growth in gross fixed investment in the coal industry in the last four years was 6.3 per cent compared to 5.9 per cent in cotton textiles, 4.3 per cent in non-ferrous metals, 5.9 per cent in machinery manufacture, 6 per cent in cement, 5.1 per cent in paper, 3.3 per cent in oil and 5.8 per cent in steel industries. The gross block of the mines increased from Rs. 40.94 crores in 1965 to Rs. 53.56 crores in 1971. The value of other assets, stores, stocks, book debts, etc as in 1971 amounted to Rs. 21.69 crores and owned funds (capital plus reserves) Rs. 28.40 crores.”

इसके अलावा 17 करोड़ रुपया लगा करके विदेशी मशीनरी जो कि कोल माइज के लिए आवश्यक थीं, उनका आयात किया गया और उसको आधुनिक बनाने की कोशिश की गई। दूसरे प्लान में कोयले के उत्पादन का 60 मिलियन टन लक्ष्य रखा गया था जिस में से 43.50 मिलियन टन प्राइवेट सैक्टर में उत्पादन का और 16.50 मिलियन टन पब्लिक सैक्टर में रखा गया था। जहां तक प्राइवेट सैक्टर की बात है उन्होंने 45.5 मिलियन टन उत्पादन किया जब कि पब्लिक सैक्टर ने 10.67 मिलियन टन कोयले का ही उत्पादन किया।

11 अप्रैल, 1963 को अपनी मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स फार ग्रांट्स पर हुई बहस का जवाब देते हुए श्री के० डी० मालवीया ने कहा था :

“On April 11, 1963, Shri K. D. Malaviya, the then Minister, while replying to the debate on demands for grants in respect of his Ministry, stated:

“With regard to the National Coal Development Corporation, which has been another subject-matter for criticism, it is said that the private sector in the Coal Industry has gone ahead and its work is much more satisfactory than that of the public sector. Yes, it is a fact that the private sector coal industry has gone ahead and they have over-stepped their targeted production.”

जहां तक बकाया का प्रश्न है, बकाया प्राविडेंट फंड का प्रश्न है आप देखें कि भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड की तरफ 2,88,85,572 रुपये था और इंडस्ट्रियल रिकंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया की तरफ 1,34,69,898 रुपये बकाया थे। इयूज या प्राविडेंट फंड की बकाया राशियों को लेने के लिए दूसरे तरीकों का भी अवलम्बन किया जा सकता था और उनको अदा करवाया जा सकता था और लेवर की दिलवाया जा सकता था।

जहां तक वेज बोर्ड की रिकोमेंडेशंस का प्रश्न है यह बात समझ में आती है कि प्राइवेट कालियरीज के मालिक श्रमिकों की वेज बोर्ड की रिकोमेंडेशंस के आधार पर वेजिज नहीं देते थे और वे उनको मिलनी चाहिए थीं। लेकिन फिर भी जो तथ्य सामने आए उनको आप देखें।

‘At the tripartite meeting held on 12th January, 1973, at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the



[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

Union Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation, it was disclosed by the Ministry of Labour that 80 per cent of workers were enjoying the benefits of the Wage Board recommendations and that only 20 per cent of the collieries which were small and producing lower grade coal, who were unable to implement them owing to the extremely low price realisation of their coal".

वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के आधार पर वेजिज दिलाने के लिए सरकार और तरीके भी इस्तेमाल कर सकती थी और उनको वेजिज दिलाई जा सकती थीं। लेकिन आज सरकार चाहती है कि हर चीज को वह अपने हाथ में ले ले और वह समझती है कि इस तरह से समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा। आपने गत वर्ष कोकिंग कोल माइज का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था। उसी समय एक ही झटके में इसको भी अगर आप कर लेते तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति न हाता। उस समय इसकी मैंने मांग भी की थी इस मांग का समर्थन भी किया था। मूलभूत जो उद्योग हैं वे सरकार अपने हाथ में ले सकती है। लेकिन छोटे छोटे कोयला खान मालिकों को भी इसकी लपेट में लिया गया है। बहाना यह किया गया है कि वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशें वे लोग नहीं मानते थे और उनके अनुसार वेजिज नहीं देते थे। गतवर्ष कोकिंग कोल के नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद मैं धनवाद गया था। मैंने देखा है कि आज भी वहां भारत कोकिंग कोल कम्पनी और एन सी डी सी के अन्दर ये प्राइवेट ठेकेदार नियुक्त किये जाते हैं और ये प्राइवेट ठेकेदार बिचोलियों का काम करते हैं और वहां

पर भी मजदूरों का शोषण और दोहन होता है। केवल ठेकेदारों को समाप्त करने के लिए अगर आपने ऐसा किया है तो आप देखें एन सी डी सी 1958 से चल रही है फिर भी वहां पर प्राइवेट कान्ट्रेक्टर आज भी नियुक्त किये जाते हैं। आज भी भारत कोकिंग कोल के अन्दर प्राइवेट ठेकेदार बिचोलियों के तौर पर मजदूरों का शोषण और दोहन करते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं इस अध्यादेश का निरनुमोदन करता हूं।

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार अपनी विफलताओं को जनता की नजरों से बचाना चाहती है इस वास्ते वह आज सारे देश को धोखे में रख रही है। आज सरकारी क्षेत्र में चलने वाले जितने उद्योग धंधे हैं वे घाटे में चल रहे हैं और निजी क्षेत्र में चलने वाले उद्योग धंधे मुनाफे में चल रहे हैं। आज दुनिया की दृष्टि निजी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में जो सफलता मिल रही है उस ओर लगी हुई है। भारत सरकार की तथा कथित सरकारीकरण की नीति को आम लोक शंका की निगाह से देखने लग गये हैं। यह एक भ्रम था जो दूर हो गया है। लोग सरकारी मशीनरी के ऊपर आज भरोसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। शायद इसीलिए हमारे खान और इस्पात मंत्री श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम दुनिया को अपनी धाँस में लाने के लिए दुनिया को भ्रमित करने के लिए प्राइवेट सैक्टर में चलने वाले उद्योगों को अपने हाथ से ले लेना चाहते हैं। जहां तक मूलभूत उद्योगों का प्रश्न है उनको आप

चलाए इस में कोई दो मत नहीं है। यह मैंने पहले ही भी कहा है। लेकिन सरकारी-करण में भी जब मजदूरों का दोहन होता है और निजी उद्योगपतियों के द्वारा जो उद्योग चलाए जाते हैं वहां भी होता है तो ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा यह निश्चित मन है और मेरे दल का यह निश्चित मन है कि वास्तव में श्रमिकीकरण किया जाए मजदूरों का कारोबार में भागीदार बनाया जाए।

14.00 hrs.

1972 के आम चुनावों में मैंने कांग्रेस पार्टी के धोषणा-पत्र में यह पात्र देखा था कि मजदूरों को उद्योग में भागीदार बनाया जाये क्या साझीदार बनाने का यह तरीका है कि मजदूरों को नीकरगारी के चंगुल में डाल दिया जाये और उनका शोषण किया जाय? लोग न सोचा था बहुत से मजदूर नानाभा ने यह आशा की थी कि सरकार के इस कदम में मजदूरों का हित होगा उन को बेज बोर्ड के मातहत रोजी-रोटी मिलेगी और प्राइडेशन भी बढ़ेगा। लेकिन अभी 2 मार्च को करगली में क्या हुआ? वहां मजदूरों ने सिर्फ यह मांग की थी कि उन को सात दिन की बकाया मजदूरी मिल जानी चाहिए। जब साठ सत्तर की तादाद में प्रदर्शनकारी आये तो पुलिस ने उन में से जानकी मिश्र और रोशन रजवार को पकड़ लिया। उन लोगों ने आग्रह किया कि इन दोनों व्यक्तियों को छोड़ दिया जाये।

उन लोगों का खयाल था कि सरकार ने कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है हमारे कस्टोडियन साहब आये हुए हैं हम उन के सामने अपनी मांग रख रहे हैं हम जनता की अदालत में जाये हैं हम किसी ठेकेदार, पूजीपति, उद्योगपति या शोषण करने वाले के पास नहीं जा रहे हैं। जब उन लोगों ने यह मांग की कि जानकी मिश्र और रोशन रजवार को छोट दिया जाये, तो उन पर लाठिया चलाई गई और बाद में मजदूरों को गोली में उड़ा दिया गया। हमारे देहात में कहावत है कि नमाज बकशवाने गये थे लेकिन रोजे गले पड़ गये।

मजदूरों को यह आशा थी कि उन के साथ इन्साफ होगा, लेकिन वह नहीं हो रहा है। आज भी ठेकेदार लोग उसी प्रकार उन का शोषण कर रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार पहले खान मालिकों के समय ठेकेदार और लैटन लोग किया करते थे। (ध्यवधान) उन का शोषण पहले भी किया जाता था और अब भारत कोकिंग कोल कम्पनी में भी किया जाता है। उन को राहत कहा मिली है? (ध्यवधान)।

कोयले की धुलाई के लिए वहां पर एक कारखाना चल रहा था, सेलरी का उपयोग किया जाता था जिस में लगभग सौ, डेढ़ सौ मजदूर लगे हुए थे। लेकिन एकाएक एन० सी० डी० सी० के अफसरों ने उस का बन्द कर दिया। वह कारखाना करगली के नजदीक है। (ध्यवधान)।

श्री बाबोबर पांडे (हजारीबाग) :  
वहा पर तीनो कारखाने चल रहे है।  
माननीय सदस्य बताये कि कौन सा नही  
चल रहा है।

श्री नानंदवर प्रसाद भाबब : जो  
कारखाना बन्द हो गया है उस को चलाया  
जाये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना  
चाहता हू कि आज भी जो बिचौलिये  
या ठेकेदार मजदूरो का शोषण कर रहे है,  
क्या वह उन को हटाने जा रहे है।

कोयले का उद्योग मुख्यतया बिहार  
और बंगाल मे है। झरिया, धनवाद,  
रांची और हजारीबाग आदि मे कोयले की  
खाने है। लेकिन बिहारवासियो की घोर  
उपेक्षा हो रही है, जिस के कारण उन मे  
प्रसन्नता की भावना व्याप्त हो रही है।  
वहा कस्टोडियन के नाम पर नये नये  
अधिकारी इम्पोज किये जा रहे है।  
मैं मंत्री महोदय या किसी व्यक्ति विशेष  
का उल्लेख कर के उन पर कोई दोषा-  
रोपण नहीं कर रहा हू, लेकिन यह तथ्य  
है कि मंत्री महोदय के भाई, श्री जे० जी०  
कुमारमंगलम, कस्टोडियन-जेनेरल के रूप  
मे काम कर रहे हैं। आज कस्टोडियन  
के नाम पर बिहार-वासियो का शोषण हो  
रहा है। बिहार मे इतनी अधिक कोयला-  
खाने हैं। कस्टोडियन के नाम पर बिहार  
की जनता के साथ अन्याय न किया जाए,

उन के साथ न्याय किया जाये। झरती  
के लालों और झरती के पुत्रो के साथ  
कुछ इन्साफ किया जाये। आवश्यकता  
इस बात की है कि कस्टोडियन और अन्य  
अफसरों के पदों पर झरती के लालो  
को रखा जाये।

बिहार मे चर्चा है कि एन० सी० डी०  
सी० का हैड आफिस वहा से हटाया जा  
रहा है और स्टील कम्पनी के कार्यालय को  
भी कलकत्ता या दिल्ली लाया जा रहा है।  
इन बातों से बिहार के लोगो मे निराशा  
की भावना व्याप्त हो रही है। मैं चाहता  
हू कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे मे स्पष्ट  
आश्वासन दे, ताकि जनता का असन्तोष  
दूर हो। झरती के लालो को, सन्ध  
आफ दि सायल को, तरजीह देने से  
उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और व्यवस्था भी ठीक  
होगी।

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND  
MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMAR  
MANGALAM) While opposing the  
resolution moved by the hon Member  
Shri G P Yadav, who spoke just now  
I beg to move\*

'That the Bill to provide for the  
taking over, in the public interest  
of the management of coal mines  
pending nationalisation of such  
mines, with a view to ensuring  
rational and co-ordinated develop-  
ment of coal production and for  
promoting optimum utilisation of  
the coal resources consistent with  
the growing requirements of the  
country, and for matters connected  
therewith or incidental thereto be  
taken into consideration'

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Before making some preliminary remarks on the Bill which I am introducing and requesting the House to take into consideration, I would just like to say a word or two about the speech made by the hon. Member just now. Of course, though it has been clothed with a number of words of sympathy for the workers, in my experience, short experience of the last two years in Parliament, I do not think I have heard a more unashamed defence of the private sector and the exploitation of the workers, in this period. Extra-ordinary to hear suddenly that the private sector has become angels in the coal-mining industry, of all the industries and that the public sector are committing all the crimes.

I hold no brief for the mistakes that we in the public sector have committed in the past and may possibly commit in future, but I can certainly claim that in the realm of looking after the welfare of the workers, there is an ocean of difference between the way the private sector has operated and the way the public sector operates. I have with me here pages and pages of reports of our Custodians on taking over which show the manner in which they have cheated the workers, mal-treated them, putting in false and fraudulent returns of coal, made black money right and left and committed all possible atrocities that could have been committed and which have not been committed in the public sector. Let us be very clear about it.

Anybody to-day who raises his voice in defence of the private sector in the coal-mines is guilty of being the spokesman of the most reactionary and the most, I would say, ruthlessly, shamelessly exploiting section of the capitalist classes of our country.

I am sorry that in this House, of all the Houses, we should have had to listen to a speech in defence of these

people. To say to-day that we should be ashamed of what is being done in the public sector and to plead the cause of the private sector is astonishing in the year 1973.

I do not want to go into the statistics of production because the fact is that between 1963 and 1973 the public sector production has gone up and the private sector has remained almost stagnant. So far as investment is concerned, less than Rs. 5 crores have been invested in the private sector. The most astonishing of all is that there are even to-day mines and mines that have been mined—we found it when we took them over—in violation of all possible canons and laws which are in existence in our country. If the hon. Member would like, I have got here the photographs of the mines and the hon. Member may see how ruthless was the exploitation of the workers that was taking place.

It shows the type of lives to which these workers were condemned to live. I think by passing this ordinance as the President did on 30th January, we have ended once for all of era of exploitation where the workers were more exploited than in any other industry in our country. Certain criticisms were made that we passed this ordinance just before the session, just 15 days before, or so. It is, I think, to be exact, 19 days. The hon. Member and the House will I am sure, no doubt, appreciate that in matters of this kind it is impossible to legislate except by way of ordinance. Because if one follows what is called the democratic process of introducing a Bill, all the friends of the hon. Member, on whose behalf he spoke, will do some worse things than what they have already done and so there was no other way but to pass this legislation. Therefore, those who throw up their hands in holy horror, claiming that they are the spokesmen of democracy are not really spokesmen of democracy but of some other forces which we all of us know.

(Shri S. Mohan Kumaramanglam).

I do not want to waste the time of the House more on this and I would put my positive case very briefly. I would say that there were two main considerations which prompted the Government to pass this ordinance. One is this, that we have recognised that coal is the principal source of energy in this country, that we should increase the production of coal from its present level of somewhere around 70 to 75 million tonnes. I put it roughly in the sense that we do not really know what the production of coal is because so many of the coal-mine owners have really swindled us, they gave certain statistics which were not reliable and so on. So, I said 70 million to 75 million and it is somewhere in that region. We have to take it up from that level to somewhere around 140 million tonnes or so. This requires an enormous investment. This will be above Rs. 500 crores. There will be Rs 100 crores in the former private sector, Rs 38 crores in Singareni, Rs. 300 crores in NCDC and Rs. 125 crores in Bharat Coking Coal. It is impossible to expect the private sector to come up to the level of investment which is necessary to be able to increase production to that level.

You might be interested to know that on the 29th of January, a very appropriate day, a day before the ordinance was passed a certain advertisement was published in the Statesman and other Calcutta papers in which the private sector offered that they were ready to gear themselves up to the Fifth Five Year plan to invest somewhere in the region of Rs. 78 crores or so. We could not attach any weight to that claim because during the last 10 years our assessment has been that the maximum investment which private sector could put in is a modest figure of Rs. 5 crores and not more. Therefore, if we have to really build up production, there was no other way except to take over.

Our second main objective was to see that justice was done to the wor-

kers engaged in these coalmines. You are faced here with an extraordinary situation. The registers show a certain figure as having been paid to the workers but in actual practice the amount paid is much less than that. I have got materials from the custodians which give facts mine by mine and show the kind of malpractices that are going on. A number of private sector collieries were not observing safety precautions and in central Joyramdih mine, for example, for 130 workers, only 68 safety lamps were available.

Then you take, for instance, the strength of the workers in East Lohu Patnami mine. The actual strength is 530 and 124 is the number of persons who are members of the Miners Provident Fund. That means to say there were any number of workers literally tens of thousands of workers who are permanent workers but deprived of the benefits of Provident Fund. You take the question of housing. In any number of collieries not even 10 per cent of the workers were given the houses and the type of houses which they were given were like the worst slums anywhere in the country. These are the conditions. We will not be able to put an end to it in a day but it will take time.

So far what have we done after taking-over? The wages of category I are being paid. Regularisation of workers is almost complete but so far as casual or badly workers are concerned it will take some time. The hon. Members will appreciate that to regularise the whole lot of 2 lakhs with an officer staff of 50 to 60 is not easy but we are trying to do it as early as possible. We have taken a decision to abolish the Coalfields Recruitment Organisation and yesterday there was a meeting attended by hon. Members as well as by trade-union leaders where we have all come to the conclusion that this CRO which, I think, can be described as a relic of the middle ages which has been perpetrated by private employers and

which is still operated in Bengal over all these years is an instrument of inhuman oppression and has to be put an end to. So far as employment opportunities in Gorakhpur are concerned we will discuss with the Uttar Pradesh government and with other colleagues as to how Gorakhpur Labour Organisation should be continued to provide sufficient opportunities of employment for the labour in Gorakhpur. This is the decision we have arrived at.

Finally, about prices. Even yesterday we had a long meeting with the representatives of all the State governments to discuss how best we can control the prices particularly so far as the domestic consumers and brick burning coal is concerned.

We hope that as a result of these decisions that have been taken yesterday, we will be able to move rake loads of coal for domestic consumers in the major cities and also in the districts.

But hon. members will appreciate that takeover of coalmines like these is not a small job. There were 464 in the first take-over; there are another 206 more and then finally another 68. In total, we have taken over now somewhere in the region of between 730—740. We have taken them over in a short time. By and large, there have been very few incidents except the one of which naturally my hon. friend, Shri Yadav, must make the maximum capital, namely, what happened in the colliery at Kargali. In regard to that, I had explained the position in great detail when the matter was taken up in this House the other day.

I do claim, and I think Government has every right to claim, that the takeover of such a large number of collieries spread over six different states in our country has been done, may I use the word, with reasonable efficiency—I think so—and with the minimum of harm—I think so, and

also I think with the maximum potential for reorganisation in the future.

I also think both the State Governments on the one hand and the trade unions of all colours on the other for the co-operation they have given to Government as well as to the Coal Mines Authority. We do not claim that no mistakes have been committed. . .

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Including Shri Bhattacharya.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM: Yes, I think him. I thanked him outside the House and I thank him inside the House also. I am not afraid of giving credit where credit is due, though they are sometimes unfortunately (*Interruptions*) Shri Somnath Chatterjee is going to have opportunities in the court and here. I have left court and can speak only here.

I have no doubt that the co-operation which we have had continuously for the last two months from trade unions in effecting this takeover has been of great importance to us, and will be of great importance perhaps, even greater importance, in the future. That is the policy of Government and I would like to reiterate that we consider that this is of great importance.

Before I close, I would like just to pay a word of tribute to the officers, particularly these out in the field, and the 49 Custodians and four or five other senior officers like Additional Custodians who have put through this takeover. It is a fact that after the Ordinance was promulgated on 30 January, for the next 24 to 36 hours it was a very difficult position. Unlike in the case of non-coking coal mines takeover which was a most confined to one district apart from three mines in Bengal, these are spread over a very wide area, starting from Chanda in Maharashtra and ending with Assam, apart from the major zone of Bengal and Bihar. This

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam] take-over has been done so efficiently that I think we must pay a tribute to our officers, all of whom are drawn from the public sector.

In conclusion, may I say that it is unfortunate that my friend, Shri Yadav, should have fallen such a victim to all the propaganda of the private sector? May I request him to look a little away from the private sector and at the public sector? May I inform him that some of the most profit-making organisations in the country are in the public sector like Instrumentation, Kotah, Shipping Corporation, Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Heavy Electricals Tiruchi, and so on? It is not that they are all bad. Some of the best records which I mentioned about Bokaro in answer to a question, have been made by our engineers and technicians. Let us not denigrate ourselves too much. Do not think that by talking about labour co-operation you are going suddenly to put on, as it were, the mantle of pro-worker. Not at all. So long as you speak in such terms about the public sector, so long you will be considered only as a person who is against the worker. There is no escape from it. Leave the private sector. Come along and join us and then speak for the workers and the whole nation will be glad to have your company. But so long as you sit there

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAIPAYEE** (Gwalior). Do not talk like this. You have not nationalised all the private sector. You are committed to maintain the private sector.

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM**: No, no, let us be clear. We were talking at the moment about the denigration of the public sector as a whole which unfortunately your friend was indulging in along with praise of the private sector as a whole.

According to Mr. Yadav—it is on record—the private sector only makes profit and the public sector only makes

losses. This is his statement. It is there on record. Unfortunately it is not so. Unfortunately, we have to take over so many private sector enterprises which were bankrupt, useless and which lost money heavily. (Interruption) I have listened to the speech of the hon. Member with great care, and I am trying to do justice to it to the limited extent I am capable of. I would plead with him do not look always at the public sector with a jaundiced eye, and do not always look at the private sector with an eagle eye. It is not fair. Let us be fair. Those who have been doing badly in the public sector—condemn them. But why generalise in favour of the private sector and generalise against the public sector? That is what he was doing. Well, I will leave it at that.

Finally, I do believe, in the end in completing the process of taking over what may be called the oldest industry in India, I think the coalmining industry is the oldest in our country. Government has set its hand on the completion of a historic task and that is a rational and scientific utilisation of the most valuable natural resource of our country, namely, coal. The task is not a small one. It is a gigantic task. It demands the devoted and dedicated work of five lakh work in the coal industry, and thousands of engineers and managers, the sardars and evermen. I have no doubt that in the field of coalmining industry, we have got some of our most talented engineers and also very very good workers. It is a question now of provision of resources from the side of the Government and the House, of giving them full support and enabling them to really achieve what we want to achieve. We call it coal but probably we should call it black gold, one of the greatest assets of our country. Without coal there can be no steel, no thermal power stations, no railways. Virtually no industry can run, and therefore it is that we attach such a great significance to the development of coal and such a great significance

to the decision taken by the Government.

There will be differences between us on this side and those on that side of the House on certain matters regarding how we are operating, etc. But let that not divide us on the main question that we do want this take-over to succeed, that we do want production to go up as far as we are aiming; that we do want the conditions of workers to improve radically, for the better, and I am sure that when this House adopts this Bill, it will really be laying the foundation-stone for effectively seeing that coal which we have in such vast quantities of coal in our country serves the interests of the nation.

श्री मानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : कान्फेड मिस्टम के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा। एन०सी०डी०सी० मे है, सब जगह है, भारत कुकिंग कोलियरीज मे भी है, सब जगह आपने एक्वाइन्ट किये हुए है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: That is not a correct statement. The hon. Member does not know the details of the working of the Bharat Coking Coal. We will go into it at the time of the debate in the Demands for Grants, when the House will have plenty of opportunity. But I do not want to get away from the main problems facing us in the coal industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"This House disapproves of the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1973 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1973) promulgated by the President on the 30th January, 1973."

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of coal mines pending nationalisation of such mines, with a view to ensuring

rational and co-ordinated development of coal production and for promoting optimum utilisation of the coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

— Shri Somnath Chatterjee. We are taking both the Resolution and the Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support this measure. As a matter of fact, when the coking coal industry was nationalised, we urged that non-coking coal should also be taken over, because to have an integrated coal policy in this country, to evolve proper programmes and plans, to have a greater manufacture and conservation of this important resources in this country, it is necessary that the entire available coal, both coking and non-coking, should come under the public control. I am happy that although somewhat belated in taking over non-coking coal, the Government has taken this step of taking over the management at least for the time being.

Sir, we agree with the finding of the Government and what the Minister referred to as to how colliery owners had been behaving in the past, and how the ruthless exploitation was being indulged in, in so far as the welfare of the labour is concerned, and how they are doing what is known as slaughter-mining in those mines, and how effective devices have not been taken up, and also, how, so far as the provident fund dues and other dues for the workers are concerned, they have remained unpaid.

Sir, we agree with the assessment made by the hon. Minister in his statement which was issued in connection with the promulgation of the ordinance.



[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

According to this Report, as early as 1937 the Coal Mines Committee and in 1945 the Coalfields Enquiry Committee drew a dismal picture of the coal mine industry and strongly recommended Government's intervention. This intervention did not come until 1973, and Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya was quite entitled to ask what was being done all these years.

So far as the target in respect of coal during the Third Five Year Plan is concerned, the actual production was only 67.7 million tonnes, while the target was 91.5 million tonnes—i.e. there was a shortage of about 31 million tonnes. During this period a number of mines closed down, a number of mines did not utilise their full capacity and if I may quote one more portion of the statement it says 'the working conditions in private collieries have been characterised by large scale exploitation of labour, non-implementation of Wage Board Award and unwillingness to act upon labour laws'. Apart from non-payment of wage board awards large accounts have been left outstanding on account of provident fund dues; there was royalty payable to the State Governments. Sir, the reason put forward is that in the light of the past performance and the organisational and capital structure of the industry it is evident that the private sector will not be able to raise the additional amount in the Fifth Plan period. This is also our experience and we agree with this conclusion but although it is a belated attempt we will certainly welcome it except one point to which I shall come later.

So far as non-coking coal mines are concerned, 70 per cent of the production in Bengal, Bihar area was accounted for by only 55 coal companies. That was very important. Therefore 55 big colliery companies were controlling 70 per cent of the coal production in non-coking coal areas and the remaining 30 per cent, out of that NCDC had certain produc-

tion, and the balance was distributed among 600 or 700 collieries and most of the small collieries were uneconomic collieries, not viable units and they were unable to gain for whatever be the reason—mismanagement or because of the uneconomic units, they were indulging in all sorts of unscientific activities. So far as mining was concerned, and Govt. dues were outstanding and so far as reliefs were concerned and Govt. dues were concerned, they were also not being paid.

Remaining 55 colliery companies were controlling 70 per cent of the output and necessarily they were holding the whole country to ransom—whether there will be increased production or not, whether labour will be looked after or not these 55 companies were deciding that. Therefore, we strongly support the measure and we request the hon'ble Minister to come forward with the nationalisation proposal as soon as possible if he chooses to go on paying money to the pockets of these ruthless exploiters as he has proposed.

Sir, I have given amendments to several clauses of the Bill to which I shall come when we come to the second reading but I shall be failing in my duty if I do not stress at this stage one fundamental point i.e. provision contained in Clause 7 of the Bill i.e. payment of what we now call—not amount but really compensation 20 paise per ton will have to be paid under this Bill to the coal mine owners. If the production is 70 million tonnes per year, if my arithmetic is not wholly wrong it will come to Rs 1,40,00,000 a year. You are going to pay this to ruthless exploiters, to use his own language, persons who have indulged in the worst type of activities against the industry and labour, who have deprived labour all these years of their benefits and kept them in shanties and slums, misappropriated monies due on account of provident and monies payable under the wage board award. I know the

answer will be, it is a compulsion under the Constitution to make the payment. This has been done in the case of every nationalisation or take over Bill except in the case of IISCO. The take over Bill of IISCO was also piloted by the same minister. It is the second biggest steel plant in the private sector. It has been taken over temporarily for a period of two years, which does not require payment of any amount under the Constitution. The question is whether collieries here could not have been taken over for a limited period of two to three years, in which case, the Minister will agree, there is no question of payment of any compensation. In the case of IISO, it has been publicly proclaimed that the policy of the Government is not to return the management of the company back to the previous management.

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** We have not said that we will not give the concern back to the company. We have merely said, we will not give it back to the previous management. That certainly does not mean we will not give it back to the company.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** This is at the moment a jugglery of words. Does the Constitution compel this Parliament to agree to make provision for payment of compensation? It does not. Therefore, why are you paying Rs. 1.40 crores every year to these ruthless exploiters? We are fundamentally opposed to it. Government should not have agreed to have made such a provision. The Minister himself says he does not know what will be the total quantum of production. Compensation will have to be paid on the basis of the highest production during the last three years. Taking the minimum figure of 70 million tonnes, it comes to Rs. 1.40 crores.

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** 70 million tonnes include the production of NCDC, Singh-  
3834 L.S.—8

reni Collieries and Bharat Coking Coal. So, the actual production of the mines taken over under this provision will be somewhere between 37 and 38 million tonnes.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Even then it comes to Rs. 70 or 75 lakhs. I was calculating on the basis of the Government's statement that one-third of the non-coking coal is produced by NCDC. On that basis, it will amount to Rs. 95 lakhs.

Therefore, I request the Government to come forward with the nationalisation Bill as soon as possible. Let us utilise the powers we have taken under the new amendments. Even if the decision is made to pay compensation on the basis of legal advice—that is what they always say—I do not see any provision in the Bill that this amount will be paid to the small and medium shareholders, as was done in the case of general insurance. There is no provision that it will be paid first to the unpaid provident fund amount and wages of the labourers and other unpaid allowances to which the workers are entitled under the wage board recommendations. Why is such a provision not made in the Bill? When you are providing for payment, why don't you make such a provision when you have got that power? What is the good of taking that power administratively? You may say that you will see that these amounts are not paid to the owners but to the employees. But why not make a provision like that in the Bill itself? Why leave it to administrative discretion? On this issue, we are fundamentally opposed to it and we request the minister to consider the amendment I have given unless he has got some objections for any other reason.

We do support the take-over but mere take-over of management cannot be an end in itself. There will be no purpose in Government intervention unless the maladies and difficulties in the functioning of the coal in-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

dustry are removed quickly. Unfortunately—I use the word designedly because we want the take-over to succeed—after the take-over there has been a steep rise in the price of coal, as has been admitted by him

**SHRI S MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM** If you join the chorus of all those who say that there has been a general rise in price of coal, you will be only playing into their hands. Let us be accurate

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** At least in the case of domestic coal there has been a steep rise. People of this country are more concerned with domestic coal. He should not ignore that also

Coming to distribution, there is wagon shortage. There is a statement by one of the officers Mr B C Biswas, Technical Secretary of the CMA, which appeared in the press on 24th February 1973, that out of 2800 wagons required only 1700 wagons are available for despatch of coal. So, there is a back-log of 1100 wagons every day. These things should be avoided

So far as production is concerned, I was happy to hear the minister say that Rs 500 crores will be invested by Government in these collieries. But we do not know during which period this investment will be made. So far as production is concerned, it is essential that not only long-term projects have to be thought of, but short-term projects are necessary to be introduced and faithfully followed for increasing production. Coming to distribution, distributing agencies had been set up by the owners in various benami names and they have been channelling out their profits, thereby avoiding payment of income-tax and other taxes. I request the minister to see that a proper distribution policy is evolved and followed. Let there not be a new channel of corruption here. There is very great scope for

corruption by means of appointment of distributors and unless there is a proper check on the distribution, this is bound to result in mis-management. We do not want that the pit-falls of the previous management should be introduced here also and should be continued.

Another important aspect is about price. So far as pricing is concerned, it is essential, in the long term interests of the country, that there should be evolved a proper fuel policy which will take into consideration not only the price of coal, availability of coal, but also the question of availability of oil and the pricing of oil. Therefore

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** It is a much bigger question

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** When we come to the second reading we will come to the details of amendments. Therefore, it is essential to have a proper fuel policy of this Government, in which, the pricing of coal will be one of the main items, because coal is the major fuel in the country

The hon. Minister himself referred to the targets to be achieved. By 1978-79, we are expecting to reach the target of 142 million tonnes and our present production is about 70-75 million tonnes. The question is, how is it to be achieved? Who is to manage? The main question is with regard to management. I take it that these are stop-gap arrangements—of appointing custodians for collieries. This cannot be a permanent basis of management of collieries

So far as NCDC is concerned, unfortunately, it has not been able to reach the target. I would like to read from the last available report of NCDC, the 15th Annual Report for 1970-71.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** NCDC could be discussed separately. This is a subject by itself.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
So far as NCDC is concerned, there was a net deficit of Rs. 1.02 crores in 1970-71. There has been shortfall in planned production. I am not saying that because there is loss in a nationalised undertaking or in a public sector undertaking, it should be condemned. That is not my attitude. Defects were noticed in the working of NCDC. There have been complaints. They themselves are unable to manage. Then, why do you set up such similar corporations or bodies, to take upon themselves the management of these large number of collieries. Therefore, it is essential that a proper management policy should be evolved to take over and run these collieries in future. Let not the industry go under the same bureaucrats. Let us not have bureaucratic overlords as we have in the private sector.

Lastly, I would like to say something on labour relations. So far as labour relations is concerned, soon after the take-over, there was a public meeting in the Asansol coal belt, where the Chief Minister of West Bengal announced that 50,000 new jobs will be created in the collieries. Of course, we have stopped taking his words seriously any longer. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he thinks that there will be scope for creation of 50,000 new jobs for educated unemployed in the country who could be given employment in the coal field area.

This is my last point. Let Raniganj not be repeated in the coal fields. What is happening here? Mr. Ka'yan Roy, who was a good friend of the hon. Minister and his ally, in his booklet—he has published a booklet—he has given instances about trade union high-handedness being carried on under the protection of Police and CRP for the benefit of one particular political party—nobody need say which is the political party. The workers belonging to other trade unions are being harassed and are being evicted from the coal fields. This must stop. Otherwise, there cannot be peace in the area or better

production.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (घनबाद) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोलमाइन्ड के टेक-ओवर के सम्बन्ध में जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया और अब जो बिल सदन के सामने उपस्थित है, मैं उन दोनों का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ—सिर्फ अपनी तरफ से ही नहीं, बल्कि इस मुल्क के चार लाख कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों की तरफ से भी, जिन्होंने इस मांग की पूर्ति के लिए 15 जनवरी, 1973 को सामूहिक हड़ताल की थी। उस के बाद 30 जनवरी, 1973 को अध्यादेश जारी किया गया और आज वह बिल के रूप में हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है।

कोयला खदानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की सिफारिश 1937 और 1947 की कमेटियों ने भी की थी। उस के बाद 1956-57 में जो बलवंतराय मेहता कमेटी बनी, उस ने भी एक तरह से एमलगमेशन की सिफारिश की थी। देर से ही सही, लेकिन एक दुस्त दिशा में कदम उठा कर आज वह कार्य सम्पन्न हुआ है, इस लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

सरकार ने सब कोयला-खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, जिन की संख्या लगभग 900 है। जिन 700 कोयला-खानों को अभी टेक ओवर किया गया है, उन की इतनी दुर्गति हो रही थी कि उन में उत्पादन सैकड़ा 70 या 80 टन न हो कर सैकड़ा 25, 30 टन हुआ करता था और मालिक कोयले को ब्रेरहमी से निकाल कर, बिना इनवेस्टमेंट किए, उस को छोड़ देते

[श्री राम नरामण शर्मा]

ये। उस से देश की सम्पत्ति की क्षति होती थी। सरकार ने यह कदम उठा कर देश को उस क्षति से बचा लिया है।

मैं खदान मंत्री और उन के अधिकारियों को बर्खास्त देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने अध्यादेश जारी होने के बाद बहुत सतर्कता बरती। 30 जनवरी को यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया और 1 फरवरी को मंत्री महोदय ने मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर नई उठने वाली प्राबलम्ब की छानबीन की और उन का हल निकाल कर अपने अधिकारियों को हिदायत दी। उस के अनुसार 49 कस्टोडियन, 4 एडीशनल कस्टोडियन, जेनेरल, 12 डिपुटी कस्टोडियन जेनेरल और 1 कस्टोडियन जेनेरल नियुक्त किये गये। उन हिदायतों के अनुसार इस तरह काम किया गया कि उन को शाबाशी दिये बिना नहीं रह जा सकता। काम करने में कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं और काम करने वालों को उन में से गुजरना पड़ता है। जो कुछ नहीं करना चाहते, वे आसानी से टोका कर सकते हैं। काम करने में कुछ अड़चने भी आती हैं और कभी कभी कुछ गलतियाँ भी हो जाती हैं। लेकिन यह देखा जाता है कि गलतियों की मात्रा कितनी है। अगर गलतियाँ नेगलीजिबल हों, तो उन को इग्नोर करना पड़ता है।

कोकिंग कोल के नेशनलाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल उपस्थित किया गया था, उस में मजदूर के हितों की सही सही रखा नहीं हो सकी। इस बिल में भी

इस तरह का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है जिस से उन के हितों की रक्षा हो। सरकार का दावा है—और वह दावा पुष्ट है—कि उन खानों को लेने के बाद वेज बोर्ड के अनुसार पहली कटेगरी की कम से कम मजदूरी 7 रुपये 16 पैसे उन जगहों में देनी शुरू कर दी गई जहाँ वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशें अभी तक लागू नहीं हुई थी। माननीय सदस्य श्री यादव ने भारत सरकार को कबोट किया कि वह मजदूरी 80 प्रतिशत जगहों में लागू हो गई थी। लेकिन वह गलत उद्धरण था। ऐसा नहीं हुआ था और सारा काम आज पूरा हुआ है। 1967 की वेतन बोर्ड की सिफारिशें आज तक उन पर लागू नहीं की गई जिस के बारे में उन्होंने कोर्ट में दावा किया था। इस के अलावा उन की बोनस और प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम बकाया है। इन बातों के बारे में इस बिल में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

आज तक प्राविडेंट फंड के ड्यूज का सम्बन्ध है चार लाख वर्कर्स का लगभग 22 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। इस के लिए भारत सरकार का श्रम विभाग जिम्मेदार है। आज क्वेस्चन आवर में बताया गया कि 1966 तक का बसूल नहीं हुआ है। उसी तरह खदानों में 1960 से बसूल नहीं हुआ है और इस बारे में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस पूरी जिम्मेदारी को ले। बल्कि वह प्राविडेंट फंड को भी अपने हाथ में ले। उसके

लिए अलग ट्रस्ट। बोर्ड या व्यवस्थापक मंडल रखने या अलग कानून की जरूरत नहीं है। वह सब कुछ एम्प्लाइज प्राविडेंट फंड एक्ट से गवर्न हो और कोल एयारिटी भारत कोकिंग कोल कम्पनी और एन० सी० डी० सी० आदि पब्लिक सेंक्टर की कम्पनिया एग्जैम्प्टेड एम्प्लायर के रूप में आपरेट करे।

दूसरा मुद्दाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि कोल माइन्स वेलफेयर आर्गनाइजेशन जो कोल माइनर्स के इन्टरेस्ट में चलते हैं जिस के लिए कन्ज्यूमर को 75 पैसे आज सेस देने पड़ते हैं उस के पास करोड़ों रुपया जमा है और मकान की जो हालत है वह अभी मंत्री महोदय अपने बयान में बता रहे थे कि मकान नहीं हैं वहा तो अब सरकार ने जिम्मेदारी ले ली है मकानों को पूरा करने की और वह अब भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। अब मंत्री महोदय इस जिम्मेदारी को ले और उस को निभाए। और भी 7 करोड़ रुपया जमा है वेलफेयर फंड में। मंत्री महोदय सारे वेलफेयर के काम जो हैं उन को ले कर के वर्कर्स के सहयोग से पूरा करे क्योंकि वह ट्रिपाट्राइट कमेटी है। अब सरकार भी यहीं हैं और एम्प्लायर भी यहीं हैं। इसलिए वर्कर्स का सहयोग ले कर उन के वेलफेयर की स्कीम चलाए। इस के अलावा एक कोल बोर्ड अलग बना हुआ है जो डेय डेय वि सैन्जर का काम करता है वह बचाव कोई सहायक होने के और उस में बाधक क्या हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस कोल बोर्ड को भी

खत्म किया जाय। स्टोइंग बोर्ड को भी रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। रोप वे को भी रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। ये सारी हस्तिया अलग अलग आपरेट करती हैं और ये सब बाधक के रूप में आज तक काम करती रही है। इन सारी बाधाओं को दूर कर के सारा रुपया इन का अपना संग्रह हो और व्यवस्थित रूप से वह इस को चनाए। इस और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इन सारी मदों में जो बेकार के खर्च होते हैं उस को भी वह इस तरह से बचा सकेंगे।

15-00 hrs.

मैं ड्यूज के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा था कि जो कोकिंग कोल का बिल आया उस में फर्स्ट चार्ज सेक्योर्ड क्रेडिटर को दिया। आज मालिकों ने उस अनुभव से फायदा उठाया है और आज जो कोयले की 700 खदानें ली हैं उन में सेक्योर्ड क्रेडिटर का फर्स्ट चार्ज होगा तो वह अपने भाई भतीजों को सेक्योर्ड क्रेडिटर बना कर रखे हुए हैं, बेसी हालत में यह जो गवर्नमेन्ट ड्यूज हैं रायल्टीज के, रेन्ट के, वेलफेयर सेस के, माइन्स बोर्ड के, वाटर के और वर्कर्स के जो ड्यूज हैं वह सारे के सारे ज्यों के त्यों रह जायेंगे। वर्कर्स के ड्यूज हैं, प्राविडेंट फंड के ड्यूज हैं बोनस का है रेलवे फियर का है और वर्कर्स ड्यूज ग्रैंडर पेमेंट आफ वेजज ऐक्ट जो है वह सारी रकम ज्यों की त्यों रह जायेगी और वह सारी कम्पेन्सेशन की रकम जो देंगे वह सारी रकम वे हजम कर पायेंगे।

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि जैसे कोयले का उत्पादन साठे सात करोड़ है उसको 15 करोड़ करने का मसूबा भारत सरकार का पाचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना में है। इसको दुगुना करने जा रहे हैं। हमने देखा है कोयला खदान में 4 लाख आदमी, 1947 में भी थे और आज भी चार लाख आदमी है। उस समय 2 करोड़ 80 लाख उत्पादन होता था। आज साठे सात करोड़ उत्पादन होता है और वही चार लाख आदमी करते हैं। थोड़े से सुधार से आप यह उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं और अपनी जरूरियात को पूरा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारे दिमाग में वह विदेशी फोबिया बैठा हुआ है कि बिना पोलैंड की सहायता लिए हुए हम काम नहीं कर सकते, बिना रूस की सहायता लिए हुए, बिना और विदेशी मुल्को की सहायता या उनकी मशीनरी लिए हुए हम काम नहीं कर सकते। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को अपने को इससे भ्रमलग करना चाहिए और थोड़े से सुधार करके खदानों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैनपावर को आप बढ़ाए। जब हमारे मुल्क में इतनी बेकारी है तो मैनपावर को बढ़ा करके अपनी पाचवी योजना के लक्ष्य को हासिल कर सकते हैं।

कोयले की कीमत में वृद्धि सब से अधिक चर्चा का विषय रहा है। यह कहा गया है कि सरकार द्वारा खदानों को अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद कोयले की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि सरकार ने कोयले की कीमत नहीं बढ़ाई

है। वह पैसा सरकारी खजाने में नहीं जाता। जो कज्यूमर और खास कर वह कज्यूमर जो ग्राम लोगों के सम्पर्क में रहता है, जिसकी ईंट पकाने की जरूरत होती है, रतोई पकाने की जरूरत होती है उसके काम में आने वाले कोयले की कीमत में वृद्धि हुई है, यह सब मदस्य कहते हैं और गलत नहीं कहते हैं लेकिन मंत्री जी दावा करते हैं कि उन्होंने कीमत नहीं बढ़ाई है क्योंकि उनका रिकार्ड तो ठीक है। वह कहते हैं कि 97 प्रतिशत तो उद्योग में चला जाता है और 3.7 प्रतिशत डोमैस्टिक कंजम्प्शन में जाता है। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह 3.7 प्रतिशत नहीं है। वास्तव में कोयले का उत्पादन ये प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मालिक नाजयज डग से, बिना कायदे कानून के, बिना किसी के नोटिस में लाए हुए करते रहे हैं जिसमें किसी तरह की रायल्टी वगैरहा उनको न देनी पड़े, मजदूरों को मजदूरी न देनी पड़े, मजदूरों की संख्या भी वे नहीं बताते रहे हैं और उत्पादन करके सीधा ट्रको में वह कोयला पहुँचाते हैं। ये जो आकड़े हैं ये सही स्थिति नहीं बताते। जब सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया तो फरवरी महीने में ही सरकार को मालूम हो गया कि उत्पादन की जो रिपोर्टें हुआ करती थी वह सही नहीं थी और सही रिपोर्टें वह हैं जो कि वास्तव में जनता के यहाँ पहुँचता रहा है और बाजार को नीचे गिराए हुए था। वही प्लो बन्द हो गया। जिस समय टेक-ओवर हुआ तो चार पांच दिनों तक ट्रको

आना जाना बन्द हो गया और उसी के कारण कोयले के दामों में वृद्धि हुई। अगर कोयले को पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था हो तो कोयले का अभाव तो देश में नहीं है, कोयले के डिपोज में नहीं है। वह आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर वह कोयला दिल्ली तक ट्रकों से आएगा तो जहाँ रेलवे बैगज से आने में पचास रुपये लगते हैं वहाँ 250 रुपये ट्रक से लगेंगे। पाँच गुने का अन्तर इस तरह से पड़ता है। सरकार को चाहिए कि अधिक से अधिक ट्रांसपोर्ट की व्यवस्था करके लोगों को कोयला मुहैया करे।

DR RANEN SEN (Barasat) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome both this Ordinance and the Bill that is before us. It is a step in the right direction. There are some loopholes but I will come to them later. I think the hon. Minister deserves congratulation for bringing both the Ordinance and the Bill. I must also say that this Bill is better than the Bill that we passed here on Bharat Coking Coal mines. Probably, the Minister has learnt something from the past experience. But I must say that the policy of the government has been that unless the situation is forced on them, unless something is on our neck which is going to break our neck the government do not wake up. The country as a whole and the working class employed in the coal mines had been demanding such take-over not today but for years back. Still, Sir, though belated I should say this is a step in the correct direction.

It was known to the government that one or two months back workers of Raniganj and Asansol mines had gone on a one-day strike on a single demand asking the government for nationalisation.

Having said this, I would deal with some of the dangerous loopholes in the Bill. The Minister had said not only today, but even earlier, that the coal mine owners had defrauded the Government, cheated the State Government the consumers and the workers. In spite of that, I find in the Bill that Government has so much soft corner for the owners that they are going to pay them some amount for the take-over. I am referring to cl 7. Even the owners of mines which have become defunct mines which have been closed for years together because of the vagaries of the owners, are being paid some amount. I do not understand why this softness for the mine owners, more so for those people who kept their mines closed for months and years together.

Then it is said that the mines run by the steel plants are exempt. Is the Minister satisfied that these mines are running very properly? Is he aware that very recently the Tata colliery workers went on a strike or threatened to strike because of certain things that happened there?

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazratbagh) There was no strike.

DR RANEN SEN When they have grievances you do not listen. But when they strike, you start crying. This is the attitude not only of the Minister but of some members opposite.

Therefore, why exempt those captive mines run by TISCO and other companies? Here also Minister has a soft corner for the employers. I do not know why. The Minister wants just to placate, humour those employers and fear that or else they will do something which will be bad for the coal mines. This is probably Government's fear.

There are some clauses about employment of labour. I am not going to repeat what Shri Chatterjee and



[Shri Ranen Sen]

Shri R. N. Sharma said. Clause 16 says:

"If the Custodian is of opinion that any contract of employment entered into by any owner or agent of a coal mine at any time before the appointed day is unduly onerous or if he considers"....

he is omitting 'for reasons to be recorded in writing' in one of the amendments he is proposing....

"that it is necessary so to do in the interests of the proper management of a coal mine, he may by giving one month's notice..."

Which means that the people who are engaged in the mines are subject to the goodwill of the Custodian and their service depends upon him. Otherwise, there is no justification for bringing in such a clause which hangs like a sword of Democles over their heads. It is very dangerous. I know that the Minister will say that there are many spurious entries and the Government have to check them up. I know that. There may have been some spurious entries, but, if the Government or the Custodians or the officers concerned go through the rolls for two or three years, then they will be able to find out who are the proper employees and whether there have been spurious entries for one month or two months. This clause is a very dangerous one for employment of the workers and for the employees who are already in service.

AN HON. MEMBER: They should all be retained.

DR. RANEN SEN: Yes; all of them should be retained. Then, about contract labour. Nothing specifically has been said here about contract labour in the Bill. It may be a matter of laughter for some gentlemen like Mr. Bisht but for the people who work there, it is a question of bread and butter. This is a suggestion which should be taken up very seriously. (Interruptions).

Now, a few days back the hon. Minister said here that the system of contract labour will have to go. I want to know by which time this contract labour will go. That is the first point. Secondly, in the Bill, it is specifically stated that the mining contractor system is not going to be abolished. Why? Probably in the interests of production, you are keeping that system, as far as we can understand. Anyway, you will have to explain it. There are two systems: one is the contractor system for loading and unloading; the second is the mining contractor system is for raising of coal and other things. As far as I have understood, the mining contractor system is going to be retained, and according to the statement given by the Minister a few days earlier, it seems that contract labour is going to be abolished. By which date? I want to know that. He said I do not know. The Gorakhpur labour contract system is going to be abolished. I think it is a good thing to be done. The whole contract system in the collieries has to go in the interests of production, in the interests of the workers and in the interests of the country as a whole.

Then there is another point that has been mentioned by several Members, and I have got to mention it also. That is about the coal prices. The prices have risen, and there is no doubt about that fact. Mr. Kumaramangalam has said that only the price of domestic coal has increased. I am coming from Calcutta, and I learnt in Calcutta that the price of domestic coal now is ruling at Rs. 6 which is much higher than the price that was prevailing even a few months back. In Patna, on the train, I learnt that the prices have gone even higher than Rs. 6. In Delhi, the price is anything; and coal is not available. It does not lie in the mouth of the Minister simply to say that the price of domestic coal alone has gone up. I say that the small producers, the people who are engaged in running the small scale industry with the help of coal

are feeling it very difficult to get coal at a reasonable price. There have been long articles in the Calcutta papers like the *Hindustan Standard* and *Amrita Bazar Patiraka* dealing with the whole thing as to why prices are rising and who are responsible for that, and so on. I am not going into the details. I would simply say that this is a matter which the Minister must go into. Domestic coal prices have risen as well as the price of coal which the small factory-owners use. They are suffering due to two things: firstly, the prices have gone higher, and secondly they do not get adequate amount of coal whenever they require. Their complaint is that there is a chain of profiteers running who control the wagon distribution, who control the road transport distribution and thereby they are cheating those people.

I want to deal with the point of workers participation elaborately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not have the time.

DR. RANEN SEN: Some gentlemen have spoken for 20 minutes. I have spoken for 10 minutes. I will take a few minutes more.

There has been a lack of workers voice in the running of the coal mines. It is no gain saying that some workers or workers representatives will be put at the top and thereby workers participation will be realised. I want to say that at every stage, at every level—from production onward—this workers participation should be ensured. Demand of workers participation in the management will not be too much of a demand; I say workers participation as workers, as producers and, therefore, this is a point that the Minister should look into.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):  
Co-management.

DR. RANEN SEN: I say only taking one chap just at the top will not do.

I say, Sir, the point is some Members have referred to NCDC. In this House, a few years ago, there was a long discussion on NCDC. From the experience the Minister and the Government should be alert to see that all those failures and mistakes that were committed by the NCDC earlier are not repeated.

In the end I must say that Government has taken a proper step towards the fulfilment. Immediately, without delay this nationalisation bill, should come, simply taking over does not satisfy the country, does not satisfy the workers and I hope it does not satisfy the House. Therefore, the nationalisation bill must come immediately and as soon as possible.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Khurja): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for the bold step he has taken in taking over non-coking coal mines. It has brought salvation not only to the problems of the labourers and workers but also to a great extent to the politics of this country. When I say this has brought great relief to the politics of the country, I mean to say that in my home State of Bihar, politics has been dominated to a large extent by the coal belt of Bihar, Dhanbad and other places and there used to be an exodus of the ministers and politicians to the mining belt for collecting funds which had a corrupting influence on the public life of the State. This was one of the reasons why there was a large sum of royalty due to the coal owners in Bihar. I do not know about Bengal, but I understand that a similar situation existed there also.

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Nationalisation has brought about in its wake many new problems which the industry has to face, where co-operation of the workers and the trade union leaders is required. I am glad

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

that there is a broad consensus in this House in support of the Ordinance and the Bill. When I was listening to the speech of the hon. Member from the Jan Sangh, Shri G. P. Yadav, who is unfortunately not here at the moment, I knew that he was doing it only because he happens to be a Member of the Jan Sangh. Otherwise, knowing his background, I can say that he would not have opposed this measure because I know his ideas about socio-economic questions. But as a spokesman of the Jan Sangh he has come in support of the coal-mine owners.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

(मंदसौर) : राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर जो सरकारीकरण हो रहा है वह ठीक नहीं है, उसका विरोध किया है हमने। राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर मजदूरों का शोषण होता रहे, यह ठीक नहीं है।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Still, he has not given any alternative suggestion to nationalisation.

Another problem which arises, and which arose in the case of Bharat Coking Coal, is the question of pilferage from the coalmines. Last year a team of members of this House visited some of the collieries and met workers and management. We were told not only by the citizens of Dhanbad but by the workers themselves of the problem caused by the underweighting of trucks going out of the collieries. This is one of the sources of pilferage, and I am sure the Minister will look into it.

Another question is the purchase of an office building by Bharat Coking Coal at a time when it was totally unnecessary. We were told that it was done in order to benefit somebody in Dhanbad. I do not know under what circumstances the authorities approved the purchase of this building because even at the time of the purchase of this building there was sufficient office accommodation for the

headquarters of Bharat Coking Coal. We had written to the Minister about this matter. I do hope that a similar thing will not be repeated this time.

While whole-heartedly supporting the Ordinance and the Bill, I am wondering why the house of Tatas has been left out from the purview of the Ordinance and the Bill. A similar thing was done during the take-over the coking coal industry. Somehow or other, the public relations men of Tatas seem to have created an impression in this House and the country that they are sacrosanct and that they are ideal employers. That is not a fact. While I am glad that the Bihar politics has been liberated to a great extent by the take-over of the coal mines, both coking and non-coking, it should also be liberated from the house of Tatas, which is one of the greatest corrupters of public life in Bihar. We must be very clear about this. I was just wondering why the Government are hesitant in taking over the coal mines of Tatas. In fact, they should go a step further and take over all the industries of Tata, including steel, as they have taken over ISCO. I say that the Tatas have created an impression in this country that they are the most progressive industrial house, which should not be touched. This wrong impression should be removed. In this connection, I wish to mention a recent incident.

When in the 50's the Bihar Government brought forward a land reform measure for the abolition of zamindari, they did not touch the Tata zamindari. In recent times also, there was some vacillation on this issue but finally they decided to take a bold step to abolish the Tata Zamindari. That progressive measure moved between Patna and Delhi many times. When the final step was taken by the Bihar Government, it was stayed by the Supreme Court on a petition by the Tatas.

This conclusively proves how progressive Tata House really is and

clearly puts the Tatas in the same category of reactionaries whom we have dealt with very severely like the princos and the coal-mine owners. Therefore, I strongly plead with the Government that the collieries owned by the Tatas must be taken over, if the Government really mean business and want to prove that they have the interests of the workers at heart.

It is said that price of coal has risen all over the country. But we should not forget the fact that the wage bill in the collieries has also risen. Previously, the workers were poorly paid and not treated properly. Now the workers are paid more and so the wage bill has gone up. Naturally, the price of coal is bound to rise. Those hon. Members who object to the price rise of coal must consider to what extent the workers were benefited by this. When a sizable section of the society is benefited, the other sections of the society have to make sacrifices

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** We only said that the price rise should be tackled. The measure was not opposed on that ground.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** If it is due to shortage of production, government will take steps to increase production. If it is due to transport difficulties and the Railways continue to face wagon crisis, we hope the Transport Ministry will take it over and run it properly. But if the rise in price of coal is due to the increased wage bill and consequent benefit to the workers, it should be appreciated and viewed in that light.

**\*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Myliris):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam the coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1973, providing for the taking over in the public interest of the management of coal mines with a

view to ensuring rational and co-ordinate development of coal production in the country.

While I have no hesitation in commending the proposals contained in this Bill, I will be failing in my duty if I do not point out certain deficiencies and lacunae in this legislation. During the last session of this House, the coking coal-mines in the country were nationalised. I would like to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister of Steel whether all the coking coal mines in the country were nationalised or whether some mines in the private sector had been left out if some coking coal mines had not been nationalised, what was the reason in doing that and what were the mines that were not nationalised and to whom these mines belonged.

It is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the colliery owners' sole object was to earn quick profits without any regard to the conservation and Safety of mines or to meet their obligations to the workers. Since coal is the most important indigenous source of commercial energy in the country, the Government in these circumstances have come forward with the proposal of taking over the management of the coal mines in the country. In his introductory speech, the hon. Minister, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam stated that these mine-owners had been ruthlessly exploiting the workers as also the national wealth for their personal aggrandisement. If that statement has come from the heart of the Minister, why should there be a provision in this Bill for paying 20 paise per tonne to the very same exploiters by emptying the public exchequer? Is it proper and just? Though 20 paise per tonne may look a paltry amount, according to my calculations, Rs. 12 lakhs a month are to be paid to these mine-owners whom the Minister called as ruthless exploiters. This

---

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

amount will be paid till the mines are nationalised ultimately. But, no time limit has been laid down for nationalising these mines. It might even take three years. Till then these mine-owners will be paid Rs. 12 lakhs a month as compensation. I am constrained to feel that you have not got the courage to nationalise these mines instead of adopting this kind of via media of taking over the management. Even taking for granted that outright nationalisation may not be feasible, why should the exploiters be paid compensation of such a huge sum every month for just taking over the management? The Government seem to have decided to exploit and empty the public exchequer to pay for the exploited.

I may recall that some two years before in this very House the hon. Minister, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam stated that he as a lawyer used to exploit the disputes among the rich people for making money and he was pleading the cases of poor people free of cost. Till he got elected to this House with the support of D.M.K. he was on the side of the poor and that was why the D.M.K. also supported his candidature. But, after he became a Minister of the ruling party, he has started espousing the cause of the capitalists and this Bill itself is enough to prove my contention. Sir, the provision to pay compensation to the mine-owners for just taking over the management of the mines will naturally lead one to come to this conclusion.

It is also mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the development of metallurgical coal has been brought under the control of the Government except in case of captive coal mines of the private steel plants. You are indirectly mentioning that the coal mines of Tatas have not been taken over. The Government are afraid of stating this specifically here because Tatas do not fail to help the ruling party during elections. Natur-

ally the Government cannot have the guts to mention so categorically in the Bill. The Government may also put forth the lame excuse that since their Steel Plant requires coal, they should have the coal mines with them. Sir, if the Government have the courage to do this, they could as well nationalise these coal mines also and the Tata Steel Plant could get the required coal from the Government. I do not know what could be the handicap in this arrangement. If the Tatas want to keep the coal mines, then the Government have got full justification to nationalise the steel plant as there is shortage of steel in the country. When the Government have not nationalised the coal mines, I do not think that this Ruling Party will ever be bold to nationalise Tata Steel Plant. So long as the Government are in the hands of the ruling party, such bold steps will never be taken.

As per the existing rules and regulations, the Coal Board can give emergent financial assistance in the interest of coal production, if the coal mines have been affected by some natural causes. During the past 10 years, a sum of Rs. 18.12 crores has been given to the mine-owners by the Coal Board, an organ of this Government. The mine-owners have no doubt misappropriated all this money. The Government have never been hesitant to extend all kinds of financial concessions to these exploiters. For providing drinking water facilities to the workers, for constructing houses to the workers, lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been given in the form of subsidy to these mine-owners. It is common knowledge that the mine-workers in almost all the coal fields have not been provided with any of these basic amenities. The owners have had no compunction in misappropriating the subsidy given for that purpose.

**SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY:** The hon. Minister is talking without any knowledge about the coal mines.

**SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER:** I know better than you about mines and about mine workers.

By quoting the inevitable constitutional obligations, the Government in all probability will come forward with legal provision for making compensation at the time of nationalisation of these mines. So far as my party is concerned, so far as I am personally concerned, no compensation of any sort is to be paid to these exploiters. We are clear about it. But, in case the Government are keen to give compensation to the mine-owners, the assistance given by the Coal Board, the subsidies given for labour welfare schemes and such other financial assistance, which the owners have misappropriated, should be deducted from such compensation amounts.

With these words, I conclude

**श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) :** सभापति महोदय, आज इस बात की व्याख्या करने की जरूरत पड़ गई है कि पूजीपति कौन है और पूजीपति किस को कहते हैं। अगर आज पान की दुकान करने वाला और छोटा धंधा करने वाला भी पूजीपति कहलाये, तो क्या यह उनके साथ अन्याय नहीं है? राजस्थान में ऐसे माइन-ओनर्स भी हैं, जिन के यहाँ पांच रुपये रोज की मजदूरी पड़ती है। क्या वे माइन-ओनर, पूजीपति या मजदूरों का शोषण करने वाले कहलायेंगे?

सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि कि इंजीनियर्स को छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज, स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, लगानी चाहिए। सरकार उन को रियायतें और रीवेट देती है, तीन लाख रुपये का कर्ज देती है। अब उन को पूजीपति कहा जाये, यह कहा का न्याय है? 255 माइनर ऐसी हैं, जो बड़े बड़े माइन-ओनर्स के पास हैं। 502 छोटी छोटी खानें हैं और वे स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के सहूल भांती हैं।

जिन माइनिंग इंजीनियर्स या माइनर मैनरेजर्स ने हिम्मत कर के छोटी छोटी माइनर को चलाया, जिन की इनवेस्टमेंट साठ सात लाख रुपये से कम है, जिन्होंने कर्ज ले कर अपनी माइनर को चलाया, उन का क्या भविष्य है? चूँकि हमारी नीति यह है कि हम स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को मदद करते हैं, उन को बढ़ावा देते हैं, इस लिए इन छोटे छोटे माइन-ओनर्स की रक्षा होनी चाहिए।

मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि भविष्य में इस बात की छांट होनी चाहिए कि पूजीपति कौन है। अगर सरकार पूजीपतियों की छांट में छोटा छोटा धंधा करने वाले मेहनती आदमियों को भी मारे, तो क्या यह अन्याय नहीं है?

जिम समय कोकिंग कोल माइनर का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया, क्या उस समय उन खदानों के मालिक मजदूरों का शोषण नहीं करते थे? क्या वे वेज बोर्ड के मुताबिक तन्खाह देते थे? क्या पिछले साल वे चोर-बाजारी नहीं करते थे? आखिर हम की क्या जरूरत पड़ गई थी? मंत्री महोदय को उसी वक्त कहना चाहिए था कि हम सारी माइनर को नेशनलाइज कर रहे हैं। उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा कि हम नान-कोकिंग कोलमाइनर को नेशनलाइज नहीं कर रहे हैं और नहीं करेंगे, हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर को कहते हैं कि वह अपनी खानों का काम सुधारे और उस को मुचारे रूप से चलाये और वेज बोर्ड के अनुसार तन्खाह दे।

क्या सात आठ सौ खान-मालिकों के पांच आदमी भी ऐसे नहीं हैं, जो चोर-बाजारी नहीं करते हैं, जो ईमानदारी से काम कर रहे हैं, जो वेज बोर्ड के मुताबिक तन्खाह देते हैं? क्या उन में ऐसे

[श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी]

उत्साही और ईमानदार माइनिंग इंजीनियर नहीं हैं, जो सुचारु रूप से काम कर रहे हैं? मैं मानता, यदि मंत्री महोदय कहते कि धमक पाच आदमी ईमानदारी से काम कर रहे हैं, मजदूरों को ठीक तन्ख्वाह देते हैं, इस लिए हम उन की माइन्ड को नेशनलाइज नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन आज कठिनाई यह है कि बेईमान और ईमानदार में कोई डिफरेंस नहीं किया जाता है। सरकार ईमानदारी से छोटा घधा करने वालों को भी बड़े बड़े पूजीपतियों और काला बाज़ार करने वालों के साथ जोड़ रही है।

पिछली बार जब मंत्री महोदय माइन्ड विल लाये थे, तो मैंने यह निवेदन किया था कि वह स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को मदद करे और उन को बचाये। उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारी यह नीयत नहीं है कि हम किसी भी स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री, लघु उद्योग, को किसी तरह का नुकसान पहुंचाये।

जब पिछले पच्चीस बरस से यह मालूम है कि पूजीपति मजदूरों का शोषण कर रहे हैं, जब हिन्दुस्तान का एक एक आदमी जानता है कि वे काला बाज़ार करते हैं और अन्याय करते हैं, तो फिर सरकार ने यह स्पष्ट नीति क्यों नहीं बनाई कि फला फला बीजों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जायेगा और फला फला स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का हम बचाव करेंगे, ताकि छोटा घधा करने वाले, लघु उद्योग वाले न मरे।

15.50 hrs.

[SHRI S A KADER in the Chair]

अब तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि जिन माइनिंग इंजीनियर्स और माइन्ड मैनेजर्स ने, जो टेक्निकल आदमी हैं, यह धन्धा हमारी नीति के आधार पर शुरू किया है, उनका बचाव किया जाये और उन की माइन्ड उन को वापिस की जायें। अगर

सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है, तो मैं जरूर यह निवेदन करूंगा कि उन लोगों को कम्पेंसेशन देते समय सरकार बड़े बड़े पूजीपति माइन-ओनर्स का मुकाबला उन गरीबों के साथ न करे, जिन की पूजी साठे सात लाख रुपये से कम है और उन को इमोटा मुआवज़ा दिया जाना चाहिए। उनकी बुक वैल्यू के अनुसार उसमें ज्यादा मुआवज़ा उनको दिया जाना चाहिए, ऐसा न हो कि उन गरीब माइन ओनर्स को भी आप बड़े माइन ओनर्स की तरह ही ट्रीट करे।

जो बड़े बड़े कोलमाइन ओनर्स के साथ सलिंग एजेंट्स थे जो और स्टाफ था जो काम करने वाले मजदूर या प्राइवेट नीकर थे उन सब को काम पर लिया जाना चाहिये। ऐसे आदमियों की सख्या कम से कम दस हजार है। उन बेचारों का कोई दोष नहीं है। मोटर ड्राइवर का क्या कसूर है कि वह पूजीपति के यहा नीकर था? क्या हम उसके हितों की रक्षा नहीं करेंगे। उन 10 हजार आदमियों का जो जगह जगह डिपोज में काम कर रहे 4 या माइन ओनर्स के यहा काम करने वाले थे उनका ध्यान रखा जाए और बराबरी पर उनको नीकरी दी जाए। उनके हित का भी ध्यान रखा जाए।

जो आपने नेशनलाइज किया बड़ा सुन्दर काम किया। मैं तो इसका अनुमोदन करूंगा और कर रहा हूँ सिवाय इसके कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वाले जो छोटे माइन ओनर्स हैं उन को जरूर बचाए जाहे जिस ढंग से बचाए।

इस के बाव मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस की व्यवस्था कहीं ऐसी न हो जाये जैसे कि कल सदन में फ्रॉटिलाइजर के बारे में कर्ना कमी कि 1 करोड़ का खर्च उस में



हो गया, 70 लाख का गबन हो गया, फटि-लाइजर के बोरे लोगो को महंगे मिल रहे हैं, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह गबन हमारे यहाँ इस में भी होने लग जाय और एक कैपिटलिस्ट के बजाय बीसो कैपिटलिस्ट बन जाय। इस का ध्यान रखा जाय। मैं मानना हूँ मोहनकुमार मगलम जी अनुभवी हैं, जानी हैं, दूरदेश है, लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि इस डेमोक्रेसी में यह मुहकमा उन्हीं के पास रहे। इसलिए ऐसे रूल्स, ऐसे कानून, ऐसे नियम इस तरह की व्यवस्था इस में बह बना दे ताकि चोरबाजारी और इस तरह की चीज यहाँ न हो सके। सप्लाई इस की और बढ़ेगी और सब लोगो को कोयला सप्लाई हो मके इस की सही व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आज सप्लाई की यह हालत है, स्टील के मामले में भी ऐसा ही हो रहा है, हमारे यहाँ एक चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट है जिस का एक स्कूल बन रहा है, उस के लिए 6 महीने हो गए, ऊँचे से ऊँचे अधिकारियों से ले कर सब से मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि उस को ब्लैक में न लेना पड़े, कंट्रोल रेट पर मिल जाय, लेकिन वह स्कूल नहीं बन पा रहा है। यह छोटी छोटी बातें हैं जिन को मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब हम राष्ट्रीयकरण का यह काम कर रहे हैं तो उस की ऐसी सुन्दर व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि लोग यह न कह सकें कि कोयले के दाम बढ़ गए या उस में चोरबाजारी होने लग गई। यह जरूरी है कि उस की एक सुन्दर व्यवस्था आप करें। जब हम इतना बड़ा काम अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं तो बहुत जरूरी है कि इन सारे कामों की जिम्मेदारी हम अपने ऊपर लें और सत्री महोदय ही एकमात्र इस के लिए पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार हैं। वह इस की एक सुन्दर व्यवस्था करें।

hon. Minister, Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, I would like to make a few observations.

Firstly, there should be very great coordination between the Railway Minister and the Mines Ministry because coal is to be transported to various industrial units all over the country and also to the generating stations producing power. It is also required by the tobacco industry in Andhra Pradesh which is a hundred-percent export earning industry. So this Ministry should bring out a plan so that wagons move very rapidly and also wagons are provided in time whenever they are needed. This is a most important aspect which should be considered by his Ministry.

My next point is this The compensation of 20 paise on the highest output of coal in any month during the 4 years is a very meagre amount particularly because the head office staff have not been taken over by the Government. The wage bill of the head office is many times more than the amount of compensation they will get. They maintain big staff to run the administration. There are various coal mines associations whose number come to 40. They have to employ very capable men. It is quite essential that all these staff should be absorbed by the Corporation so that they are not thrown out of jobs. This is most important.

There is no meaning in going halfway between nationalisation and private enterprise. It is being said that nationalisation is likely to come very soon but earlier the better and there also the compensation must be paid suitably. It is my passion to say that the share-holdings of these mining companies are spread over several thousands of people coming from poor, middle and official sections. Of course, there are some coming from capitalist section but a bulk of them come from poor section. Unless they are compensated satisfactorily it will be a serious blow to the community.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet): While supporting this Bill which has been brought forward by



[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

With the taking-over of management the ownership also must be taken-over by the government without loss of time. The latest act of Government has undermined not only the investment climate but also it has become difficult even for other industries to get credit from the market. It is high time that such uncertain atmosphere is done away with.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, coal has got a very important place in the nation economy. If you trace the history of the working of the coal mines it gives a very shabby picture. We have seen the labourers working in very unhygienic conditions. Most of the coal miners suffer from, tuberculosis and all sorts of offence are committed inside the coal mines. If the government would have come forward for the nationalisation of coal mines, I would have supported it but the way they have come I cannot support it because in this dramatic way of taking over of the 464 non-coking coal mines by an executive fiat when the Parliament is not in Session by an Ordinance is highly objectionable. It is adding insult to the injury of the Parliament.

Sir, when the British government took up the subject of nationalisation of coal mines they had the guts to say so in the Parliament and it appeared in the King's speech when he opened the Parliament. They came with a clarity of vision and clarity of purpose but in this way you have come in a most clandestine way because a few days prior to this dramatic taking-over in the Consultative Committee the Minister stated that government has absolutely no intention of taking over the non-coking coal mines. Where is the credibility of the Minister? Who are going to believe the chaps sitting on the benches opposite.

Now, coming to the question of the taking-over of the non-coking coal mines I beg to suggest that it should

not have the same fate as the Fertiliser Corporation of India where nothing is fertilised except corruption or the Food Corporation of India where we have got Iqbal Singhs or like taking-over the wholesale trade of foodgrains which has been opposed by no less than a person like Jai Prakash Narain, because we do not have the machinery to deliver the goods; it will only add to corruption and more corruption, nothing else.

So I would like this assurance from Government that the condition of work of labourers would be looked into, that they are assured of their collective bargaining and trade union rights and their right to bonus. Shri Ganesh should not escape by putting a ban on bonus. No such circular banning bonus should be issued.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I am happy to hear him talking about bonus to workers.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I speak for trade union rights for workers, for their collective bargain rights, for bonus to them, for the welfare of labour. All these things have to be looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In short, you are a socialist.

SHRI P. K. DEO: These have been neglected so far; these have been unknown factors in the public sector.

Lastly, I would say that the name consumer is a forgotten factor in India's economy. Due to the soaring prices, soaring day in and day out, you will find that the intrinsic value of the rupee has decreased and is going down. Soon after the takeover of the coal mines, coal prices shot up. If you call a spade a spade, it may pinch somebody. But it is a fact that realities have to be faced and this is due to bungling of the management which has taken over the mines. It is no use pointing the finger at the

railways or the transport system, because after all the railways are also a part of Government (*Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Chair is standing, members should sit down. This is the procedure. If the Deputy Minister wants to interrupt, he may do so on condition that the member who is on his legs yields. If he does not—as he does not in this case—the Deputy Minister could reply when the time comes.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Coming to the question of management, the NCDC incurred a loss of Rs. 6.2 crores this time bringing its accumulated loss to Rs. 12 crores. This is our performance. If we take the coking coal mines, in 214 mines, the annual production has dropped from 14 million tonnes to only 8 million tonnes (*Interruptions*).

Taking all these factors into consideration, I would suggest that Government should come forward with a comprehensive Bill for the nationalisation of the coal mines because taking over the management is no good. If they come with a proposal for the nationalisation of the coal mines, then the entire responsibility will be taken over by Government. The fact of all the personnel engaged there is now hanging at the sweet will of Government.

It should be assured that these emoluments and these benefits which they used to get should continue.

Secondly, after taking over all these non-coking mines, the management staff is not being paid. They should be paid all their dues by the Government.

Lastly, I would say that whatever it may be, this latest act of the Government has created a climate of uncertainty in the investment field of this country and in spite of the assurance that all impetus will be given to new entrepreneurs in the

backward districts nobody would come forward. It would remain only as a pious wish.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): Sir, he has not mentioned any other difficulties. He only stated about the transport difficulties. Regarding the rise in the coal price, there are the middlemen who are meddling in this affair. He has not stated it.

श्री दाबेदर पाण्डे (हजारीबाग)  
सभापति जी मैं इस बिल का हादिक स्वागत करता हूँ और सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि वेर से सही लेविन दुरुस्त कदम उठाया है। इस हाउस में जितने सदस्य इस बिल पर बोलें हैं उन में से अधिकांश लोगो ने इस का समर्थन किया है, सिर्फ़ देव साहब ने इस का विरोध किया है, जिस का कारण समझने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती है।

अभी कुछ इस प्रकार की गलतफहमी पैदा की जाती है कि जब सब कोलियरीज को ले लिया गया तो उन में उन छोटे-छोटे कोलियरी ओनर्स को भी ले लिया गया जो इस में जीत और खाने थे। यह भी कहा गया कि इस से इन्वेस्टमेंट क्लाइमेट थोड़ी खराब हो रही है। इन सारी बातों को मिला-जुला कर मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण आप के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ—शायद उस से सारी गलतफहमी दूर हो जायगी। भारत सरकार के कागजात में आज तक जब भी कोई जवाब हमें मिलता था तो उस में 810 से 850 तक कोलियरीज का जिक्र होता था लेकिन आज जब कोलियरीज ले ली गई हैं तो कुल मिला कर इन की संख्या 1000 आती है। इस से यह साबित होता है कि ये जो बाकी की 200 कोलियरीज थी, इन का भारत सरकार के रिकार्ड में कोई जिक्र नहीं था जो मनमाने ढंग से कोयला

[श्री दामोदर पाण्डे]

बेचते थे। उन की क्या स्थिति थी उस के सम्बन्ध में भी एक फिगर मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरे अपने क्षेत्र में कोयला उत्पादन के बारे में पिछली दफा मैंने मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछा था। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या कोयले का उत्पादन कुछ बढ़ा है। इन्होंने जवाब दिया कि रिकार्ड में बढ़ा है। अब रिकार्ड में क्या बढ़ा है उस का जिक्र आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पिछली फरवरी में उन कोलियरीज में 3 लाख 96 हजार 563 टन का उत्पादन हुआ जब कि फरवरी 1972 में 2 लाख 61 हजार टन का उत्पादन हुआ था। जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सिर्फ रिकार्ड का फर्क है, यह बात सही है। इस का मतलब यह है कि 1 लाख 35 हजार 574 टन ऐसा कोयला था जिस पर न कोई रायन्टी दी जाती थी और न सेस दिया जाता था। जिस का कोई पैसा सरकार के खाते में नहीं आता था।

इसी तरह से छोटी छोटी कोलियरीज के मालिक जो आज दुहाई देते हैं कि उन को प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिये, कम्पेंसेशन मिलना चाहिये, इस तरह से देश को लूट रहे थे। इस का एक और ज्वलन्त उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—अनएकाउन्टेड-फार जो कोलियरीज थी, जो अनएकाउन्टेड-फार प्रोडक्शन था—उस से यह साबित होता है कि कोयला खदान के मालिक किस बेरहमी से इस देश को लूट रहे थे। और जो मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि एक कोलियरी में जहाँ 300 आदमी काम करते

हैं वहाँ 108 आदमी ही प्रोवीडेंट फंड के मेम्बर हैं। यह साबित उन को गलत फिगर मिली है क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि जहाँ एक हजार आदमी काम करते थे वहाँ 5 आदमी भी प्रोवीडेंट फंड के मेम्बर नहीं हैं। और इसी तरह से एक नहीं बल्कि मजोरिटी में जो कोलियरीज ली गयी है उन में मजोरिटी में ऐसी ही है कि जहाँ हजार आदमी काम करते थे वहाँ केवल 5 आदमी प्रोवीडेंट फंड के मेम्बर थे। मुझे से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा कि प्रोवीडेंट फंड का करीब 22 करोड़ 80 बकाया है मालिकों पर और पिछली बार जब कोकिंग कोयले को लिया गया था तो मंत्री महोदय ने क्षरिया में जा कर यह आश्वासन दिया था कि एक नया जो बिल आयेगा उस बिल में हम यह प्रोवीजन करेंगे कि जो भी मजदूरों का बकाया है वह फर्ड चार्ज में जायेगा। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से उन का वह वायदा पूरा नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को पास करने से पहले मंत्री जी यह आश्वासन दें कि जो भी मजदूरों का बकाया है वह पहला चार्ज माना जायगा और उस के बाद जो पैसा बचेगा वह कम्पेंसेशन के रूप में मालिकों को दिया जायगा। आप इस बिल में इस तरह का प्राविधान रखें।

मे अनता हूँ कि यह बिल इनऐडिक्टेड है, यह गारन्टी नहीं करता है कि जो मंत्री जी की मंशा है, सरकार की मंशा है उसे पूरा करेगा। इस का सीधा सादा उदाहरण हमारे बिहार में कैलाश और झारखंड की कोलियरीज है। बदकिस्मती यह है कि कामून

इस रास्ते में बाधा बन कर आज भी ऐसा फर्सेला करता है कि उन कोलियरीज को अभी तक नहीं लिया गया है। आज तक वहाँ के काम करने वाले 8,000 मजदूर बेकार पड़े हैं, उन का जीवन परेशानी से गुजर रहा है। क्या वजह है कि उन कोलियरीज को अभी तक नहीं लिया गया है ? अगर आप का कानून इस लायक नहीं है कि उन कोलियरीज के मजदूरों को जल्दी से जल्दी राहत दे सके तो मेरी यह मांग है कि इस कानून को तुरन्त बदलिये, और कोई दूसरा कानून लाइये ताकि उन को जल्दी से जल्दी ले लिया जाय। और अगर कानून की बाधा उपस्थित होती है तो उस को इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहिये और बिना बाधा के आप फैसला करे कि उन कोलियरीज को भी आप लेंगे। मंत्री महोदय जब यहाँ से बहा गये थे केतला के बंगाल में आम सभा हुई तो वहाँ के मजदूर आये थे और उन्होंने पूछा था कि जब जुडिशियरी करप्ट हो जाय तो उस का क्या जबाब हो सकता है ? मंत्री महोदय ने वहाँ कुछ नहीं कहा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात की कहें कि क्या वजह है कि आज तक केतला और झारखंड कोलियरीज को नहीं लेने दिया गया। किसी साधारण आदमी के नाम पर रिट पेटीशन फाइल करा कर धर की जाती है। इसलिये अगर कानून में कोई खामी हो तो उस खामी को आप दूर करें और जल्दी से जल्दी उन कोलियरीज को भी ले लें।

जो कोलियरीज ली गयी है उन में बड़ी और छोटी, दोनों प्रकार की हैं और इन

को नये सिरे से चलाने के लिये नया इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन इंतजाम करने के सिलसिले में जब हम बात करते हैं तो अक्सर हमारा दिमाग बहुत आगे चला जाता है और बड़ी बड़ी मशीनरी के बारे में मोचते हैं। जो लेबर सेविंग डिवाइसेज वेस्टर्न कंट्रीज ने ऐडाप्ट किये हैं उन का हम विरोध करते हैं। जब भी कोलियरीज का रीकास्ट्रक्शन आप करे तो लेबर सेविंग डिवाइस की बात छोड़ कर के उन के रीकास्ट्रक्शन की बात की जाये। क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ श्रम की कमी नहीं है, उन को काम मिलना चाहिये। हा, अगर जरूरत महसूस की जाये कि मजदूरों से काम नहीं चल सकता है तो ऐसी मशीनों को लाया जाय। जितना भी रीकास्ट्रक्शन का काम हो, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजदूरों की काम मिले, और जो मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं उन को काम अवश्य दिया जाये, इस की मैं गारन्टी चाहता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात की गारन्टी नहीं चाहता, जैसा डा० रानेन सेन ने कहा कि जितने भी लोग काम करते हैं सभी को गारन्टी दी जाये। इस में ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो मजदूरों को लूटते थे, ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो सरकार को लूटते थे, और समाज को लूटते थे। क्या वह चाहते हैं कि उन को भी रख लिया जाये? कानून में जरूर ऐसी व्यवस्था रहनी चाहिये कि जो भी ऐसे लोग थे जिनके नाम कलंक के रूप में लिये जा सकते हैं उन को नहीं लेना चाहिये। मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में जरूर ध्यान रखा जाये कि जो भी मजदूर काम करते हैं उन सब को आप रखेंगे, और उनका जितना भी पिछला बकाया है हम चाहते हैं कि जितना

[श्री दामोदर पाण्डे]

भी कमपेसेशन का पैसा है उस पर सब से पहला चार्ज बकाये की राशि का होना चाहिये, जैसा कि आप ने झरिया में और जगहों पर जा जा कर वायदा किया था कि मजदूरों का बकाया फस्ट चार्ज होगा। इस की कानून में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि मजदूरों का पिछला बकाया फर्स्ट चार्ज होगा और उस को मीट करने के बाद अगर कुछ पैसा बचेगा तभी उन को कमपेसेशन दिया जायगा।

सब जगह प्राइसेज बढ़ी है यह मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन कहा प्राइम बढ़ी है, उस का मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। कुल कोल का प्रोडक्शन 70 मिलियन टन है, उस में कोकिंग कोल जो स्टील प्लान्ट्स और दूसरी जगह जाता है वह करीब 16 मिलियन टन जाता है, रेलवे को 15 मिलियन टन जाता है, थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स को 13 मिलियन टन जाता है। इसी तरह से सीमेन्ट, टेक्सटाइल, पेपर बोर्ड में कोयला जाता है। सब मिला कर ब्रिक बरनिंग और सीफ्ट कोक में 70 मिलियन टन में से सिर्फ 4 मिलियन टन कोयला जाता है। और 4 मिलियन के बाद जो इल्लीगल माइनिंग होती थी वह डोमेस्टिक कोल में जाता है। तो 4 मिलियन प्लस और 4 मिलियन डोमेस्टिक कोल, यह 8 मिलियन टन कोयला पूरे कोयले का 7 परसेंट बैठता है जिस के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। क्या कारण है दाम बढ़ने के इस की छानबीन होनी चाहिये। एक सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि बिल्ली में चूड़ा कोल की लैडेड कौस्ट 100 रु० टन से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिये, यहां 250 रु०

टन बिकता है। कोलियरी से तो उसी दाम पर लेते हैं जिस दाम पर पहले मिलता था। भाज क्या वजह है कि यहां था कर कोयला का दाम बढ़ गया। इसी तरह से भारत के सभी बड़े शहरों में जितने भी बिचौलिये हैं उन्होंने इतनी बड़ी ज्यादाती की है कज्यूमर के साथ जो एक परपज से हुई है, जानबूझ कर की गई है इसलिए कि जा ब्रिक बरनिंग कोयला है और जो डोमेस्टिक कोयला है वही कोयला जनता से भीष्ठा सम्पक रखता है और जनता को इस बिन क सम्बन्ध में गलतफहमी हा, सरकार के प्रति नफरत हो। इस नफरत को पैदा करने के लिये 70 मिलियन टन कोयले की बनिस्बत 7 या 8 मिलियन टन कोयले में गड़बड़ की है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम की पक्की व्यवस्था हो ताकि कज्यूमर को राहत मिल सके। हम मजदूरों की तरफ से आप से सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहते हैं कि कोयले का उत्पादन हम कम नहीं होने देंगे। सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं हमने जैसा पहले कहा था कोयले का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा होना और आप जितना चाहे उतना हम प्रोडक्शन करने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन बीच बिचौलिया करने वाले जो मिडलमैन हैं वे समाज को लूटने न पाए इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था आप करें ताकि जो गलतफहमी पैदा हुई है कि कोयले के दाम बढ़ गए हैं वह न रहें, वह निर्मूल सिद्ध हो। यह कहा जाता है कि दाम इसलिए बढ़ गए हैं कि मजदूरों को उचित तनख्वाह देनी पड़ती है, इसलिए कोयले के दाम बढ़ाए गए हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। मजदूरों

को अच्छी तनखाह दे कर भी, उनका सारा पैसा चुकता करके भी आप सस्ता कोयला बिकवा सकते हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इसकी गारंटी करें कि हम सस्ता कोयला पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बेचेंगे और जो डॉमेस्टिक कंज्यूमर है, जो ब्रिक बर्निंग में कोयला लेते हैं, उनको उचित मूल्य पर कोयला हर जगह मिलेगा। इसकी गारंटी मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): Sir, everybody believing in socialism will naturally welcome the taking over of the management of non-coking coal mines. But it has been a practice of bad administrative morality that you gave a certain kind of assurance to the non-coking coal miners that the Government had no intention of taking over their mines, when the coking coal mines were taken over. It would have been far better if both the coking and non-coking coal mines could have been taken over simultaneously. Also, instead of first taking over the management and then proceeding to nationalisation, creating some suspense both in the minds of workers and giving some latitude to the coal miners who will try to sabotage it in some way, it would have been better if this intermediate stage of taking over the management had been done away with and nationalisation was done straightway.

The test of nationalisation is in production and distribution to the consumers. Everybody wants nationalisation, but the whole institution of nationalisation is going to be discredited in our country due to bad output of production and distribution. We know how the public sector undertakings are running at a loss. Mr. Kumaramangalam has had his schooling in socialist thought in his earlier days and this is a challenge to him. Unless production is ensured

and unless the obligations to the workers and to the consumers are met, you will be discrediting the main instrument of socialism, namely, nationalisation. In almost all public sector undertakings there is loss of production and mismanagement. Unless these problems are met thoroughly, I am afraid—I repeat—the whole principle of nationalisation and the whole principle of socialism will be dislocated and a time will come when there will be a demand in the country that all these nationalised undertakings should be given back to the private sector.

I would like to mention another point. Prior to the take-over of the management of the coal mines, there was leakage of information about the same. Why it was so? I would request Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam to go into this matter. The result of the leakage was that account books and many things were shifted and large amount of coal were sold at abnormally low rates overnight. How this information that the Government is going to take-over the management of the non-coking coal mines has leaked out?

There is another point. The nationalisation of coal mines has created an apprehension in the minds of the domestic consumers. Coal has become scarce. I will read out a news item from today's *Amrit Bazar Patrika*. There was a lot of discussion in the West Bengal Assembly the day before yesterday. What is the position in Calcutta? I quote from *Amrit Bazar Patrika*.

"There is practically no coal stock in the retailers' shops, particularly in South Calcutta and the meagre quantity still available is selling at a fantastic price far beyond the reach of common people. It is learnt that in many areas of the city coal is selling at about Rs. 7 per 40 Kg. and the situation is described by some of the city's consumers as

[Shri Samar Guha]

alarming. The sudden spurt in the prices of domestic coal following nationalisation of the non-coking coal mines by the Government has puzzled the people."

The hon. Minister Mr. Hansda—he is not here—has put the blame on the retailers. That is not a fact in Calcutta. I will give an example. The monthly supply in Calcutta was 40,000 tonnes. Now, after the take-over, only 6,000 tonnes is made available. Why it is so? Government say that they have geared up the transportation system of the Railways; they have also geared up other transport systems. Why supply is being denied to Calcutta?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: 6000 tonnes of what sort of coal?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Non-coking coal.

The West Bengal Chief Minister is here. He has also expressed his alarm. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the lengthy report that has appeared in today's *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, which I have quoted.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Never believe that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you do not believe newspaper reports, you should at least believe the domestic consumers and the housewives. They are in a difficult position.

Soon after the take-over, I went to Asansol area where our organisation controls a large number of trade unions. I addressed several meetings. In all these meetings, I told the workers it is a challenge to you. You wanted nationalisation; you wanted take-over. So, you should increase the production also.'

16.28 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing. What are the reasons for the take-over? Besides other reasons, the hon. Minister has said that the private sector failed to meet the obligations to the workers. There was a threat of strike in Asansol and Jharia areas. A strike notice was also given. What is the reason? Wages were not given to the workers. Promise of increased wages was not fulfilled. They were also denied of the benefit of provident fund.

These are the real obligations to the workers. Now, it is your obligation; it is the Government's obligation. It is now not the obligation of the private sector. It is the Government's obligation and the Government should be really an ideal employer. Let us see how Government behaves as an ideal employer, in the matter of fulfilling their obligations to the workers.

I would like to mention another point. You are employing Custodian Generals, Deputy Custodian Generals and Additional Custodian Generals etc. Please do not try to impose all officials from NCDC only. They are mostly bookish officials without having any practical experience. Try to utilise the services of those honest officers who are experienced and who used to run these coal-mines. Do not try to impose inexperienced officers from NCDC. That will create bottleneck in production.

You have said about nationalisation. You should talk about workers' participation. Let the workers feel that nationalisation does not mean change of employer only, from private sector to public sector. Nationalisation should be quickened, and at the same time you must assure the workers that they have a part to play, it is they who own the mines along with the Government, and for that

reason you should ensure workers' participation everywhere, in management and other fields.

I had a peculiar experience in the Asansol area. There are a number of unions controlled by our organisation. What happened? As soon as the taking-over of the management was announced, the Congress workers running with lathis, dandas and bombs were telling, 'Now the Government is taking over the management; there is no necessity for any union run by the opposition parties; only the Congress will have its union'. They were forcibly trying to seize the union offices. If you really want to assure production, assure peace and discipline, you should not allow that kind of seizure of union offices by your Congressmen. If you fulfil your obligations to the workers, the workers will also fulfil their obligations to the nation in increasing production and helping management.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA** (Giridih): A chapter in the coal-mining history is over. Much of the history of coal-mining industry has been black history and, therefore, it is better that it is forgotten. There has been slaughter; the larger the company, the larger had been the slaughter. There has been non-payment of legal wages to mine workers. Royalties due to the State Governments were not paid. There was scramble and competitive bidding for railway wagons and railway sidings. It has only proved that coal is not only a dirty material—although it is called black diamond—but the black dirt can tarnish everybody. There was, long with these, not only an underground of misery but a superstructure of corruption—an overhead of corruption of the Inspectorate, including unions. Let us face facts. Some of the unions are corrupt unions (*Interruptions*). It is good that, at one stroke, the coal mines have been taken over, and the process of nationalisation has been started.

My time is extremely limited. But the subject is so vast; it has been

debated in various committees—the Coal-mines Committee of 1936, Rajendra Prasad Labour Inquiry Committee of 1937, Indian Coal-fields Committee of 1945, the Metallurgical Coal Conservation Committee of 1952, and Amalgamation of Collieries Inquiry Committee about which I have the inside knowledge because I was representing the Government of Bihar. The colliery owners had an opportunity to rationalise and to bring their house to order, but they did nothing of that kind. In fact, it was said that when the Government would not like to do anything, they would appoint a committee. That phase is now over.

Now, we have before us a perspective of growth. That perspective has been spelt out—from 70-75 million tonnes to 150 million tonnes over the next few years. It will require a major effort.

I will just make my points. First, let us prepare a Master Plan. Let us have a forward-looking approach to the industry and make this take-over and nationalisation a success, a re-assessment of working coal reserves, colliery by colliery because due to geological disturbances these maps do not correctly reflect, so that the beginning of a planning in perspective may be correctly done.

In matters of mechanisation, we should be cautious. We should have a phased mechanisation and we should lay emphasis on Board-to-pillar method which as it exists should continue for the present till the power position improves.

There should be an accurate projection for the entire plan period year by year. It requires a close liaison between the Ministry of Steel and Mines and Power and the Ministry of Railways.

I make one more point lest I forget and miss it, that it is urgently necessary that in all those gaseous mines you have taken over—there are a



[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya] large number of them in Raniganj fields particularly—to prevent disasters, you must have not only a methanometer but fit automatic recorders and monitors for these gaseous mines and if necessary they should be imported.... (interruptions).

A standard costing and engineering economics is very necessary because, otherwise, we will be spending crores of rupees down the drain without adequate check. The present cost accounting method is inadequate. They do not have even a grounding in mining engineering. So some of these mining engineers should be trained in cost accounting and we make a start from the very beginning.

Then for inter-communication, there should be a micro-wave link. The present communication is utterly deficient and it cannot meet the challenges of the present day.

There was a fire in the Kargali colliery which falls within my constituency. What is the story behind it? There were only 600 workers. Now, the number of workers has swelled to 3400. How? This was done by the contractors and the registers were interpolated. The total output of coal of the 3400 workers was only 191 tonnes. They take Rs. 200 for entering the name in the register. They collected sackfuls of money in currency notes and they say, 'Your name has been entered. We have passed it on the Custodian. Go and get your wages'. The result was this unhappy thing. But there was no follow-up strike, no other disturbance. They would say that it was an extremely marginal fire. But such tactics have to be met.

Sir, we have to keep our fingers crossed because break-even points always recede. Costing is very important so that we may be able to fulfil not only the obligations to labour—which we must—but also

fulfil our obligations to the consumers and give them this important item of coal at reasonable price, at controlled rate.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सभापति महोदय, जो यह व्यवस्था खत्म हो रही है उस के लिए हमें खुशी मनानी चाहिए। लेकिन आज तक जो यह चला उम के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन होगा? 1950 में जब कास्टी-ट्यूशन बना, उस के बाद धरती कोयला देती रही और कुछ आदमी मालदार होते रहे, मजदूर मेहनत कर रहे थे और मालदार दूसरे हो रहे थे, इस का जिम्मेदार कौन है, और मैं कहना हूँ कि मोहन कुमारमगलम भी इस के दोषी है कि इस प्रकार की विषमता क्यों रहने दी? 1950 में कास्टी-ट्यूशन बनने के बाद भी गरीब मजदूर पिसते रहे, ये कुछ आदमी उन के प्राणों का शोषण करने रहे और मालदार बनते रहे। इस का दोषी कौन है? आगे आगे आने वाली पीढ़िया हमें इस के लिए गालिया देंगी कि ये इनने आदमी मालदार बन गए और गरीब का शोषण चलता रहा। इसलिए आज मैं इस बात की खुशी मनाता हूँ क्योंकि इन 2 लाख गरीब मजदूरों ने उस दिन खुशी के दीपक जलाए होंगे जिस दिन यह काम हुआ। मगर उन शोषण करने वाले लोगों ने जो शोषण इतने दिनों तक किया, जिन्होंने उन का खून चूसा, जिन्होंने उन की जिन्दगी दूधर कर दी और जो अपनी बुलन्द इमारत उस शोषण पर खड़ी किए हुए हैं उन के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार होगा? जब यह काम होता है माइन् को लेने का तो चाहे इधर या उधर बैठने वाले हों, सब

एक स्वर से इसकी प्रशंसा करते हैं। कहा जाता है कि श्री कुमारमंगलम ने इस प्रकार भाषण दिया था, मैं उनको उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ:

The Government did not intend to nationalise these mines as long as the mine-owners invested adequately out of the profits they made so as to be able to build up for production in the future, implemented the Wage Board recommendations, so far as the labour was concerned and paid the royalty dues to the Government as well as the Provident Fund dues to the workers.

उन्होंने यह किया नहीं, 30 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे में डाल दिया, वे मजदूरों की भविष्य निधि खा गए, सरकार की रायल्टी खा गए। जब बैस्ट बगाल ने बहुत आवाज लगाई, विधान सभाओं ने और सब ने एक स्वर से कहा कि इनको ले ले, तब यह काम हुआ। जनसंघ के नेता ने कहा कि जब पार्लियामेंट चलने वाली थी उससे दस दिन पहले क्यों किया? मैंने कहा कि जिस दिन भी आगे वही दिन अच्छा है। 30 जनवरी का दिन बड़ा अच्छा दिन था।

चटर्जी साहब ने इस पर भाषण दिया था। जब कोई प्रगतिशील बिल आता है तब सब तेज आवाज में बोलते हैं और जितने प्रगतिशील सुझाव हैं वे देने लगते हैं। चटर्जी साहब से मैं एक बात कहता हूँ। आप वकील हैं। आपने बोल माईज की बकालत कभी की है, कोर्ट में तो जब यह आर्डिनेस निकला तो आपने कितने माईज रोक लिए..... (व्यवधान) वह कई केसिस में अभीयर हुए..... (व्यवधान) मि० चटर्जी यू हैड अभीयर ईन दीज केसिस। \*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
Not for colliery owners.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the real point, Mr. Daga. Who is the Advocate or in which case he appeared etc. are all personal affairs and professional affairs. You need not go into them. You must conclude.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : चाहे यह परसनल अफेयर हो या कुछ हो लेकिन यहां आने के बाद जब हम यह कहते हैं कि आप मुद्रावजा क्यों देते हैं या एमाउंट का सवाल आता है तो आप सारे के सारे लोग बड़ी बड़ी बातें करने लगते हैं..... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
I did not appear for any coal mine case.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सवाल यह है कि जब कभी गवर्नमेंट ऐसा कोई कदम उठाती है तो आप कहते हैं कि मुद्रावजा नहीं मिलना चाहिये..... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhattacharya, is this the way to run Parliament? Why are you interfering him? Take your seat. Mr. Bhattacharya, do not quarrel.. (Interruptions)....

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Mr. Chatterjee, you have said in the court that it is high handedness on the part of government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
Let Mr. Kumarmangalam give the particulars.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are we talking about the merits or demerits of the Bill or indulging in personal attacks?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: सवाल यह था कि जब कभी कोई कानून बनाया जाता है तब

[श्री सुजयचन्द शर्मा]

तो सब लोग एक दम तेज आवाज में बोलने लगते हैं कि इसका भी करना इसका भी करवा चाहिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि सी०पी० एम० की गवर्नमेंट रही। उस में आपने क्या नहीं किया.... (अव्यवधान) मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि जब सरकार ने एक कदम उठाया सब लोगो ने बड़ी तेज आवाज में बाते करनी शुरू कर दी। आप कहते हैं कि सुझावना क्या देते हैं। इतना एमाउट क्या देते हैं। (अव्यवधान) मेरा यह प्वाइंट नहीं था। मैं तो रिसपैक्ट करना हूँ आपकी। लेकिन जो कुछ आप कहे वह आप करे। आप अपना कोई आदर्श रखना चाहते हैं इस पार्लियामेंट में तो जो बात आप इस सदन में करे, वही बात दूसरी जगह भी करें। यह नहीं कि एक जगह एक बात कहें और दूसरी जगह दूसरी बात।

जो सरकार ने कदम उठाया है उसके लिए हमें खुशी है। हमारे अपने एक मित्र ने कहा कि छोटी छोटी कोलरीज को क्या लेना शुरू कर दिया? मैं कहता हूँ कि मैं अपनी आँखों से इन खानों को देख कर आया हूँ। इनकी हालत बहुत ही बुरी है। उनके पास कोई भी वैज्ञानिक साधन नहीं है और न और किसी प्रकार के साधन है। किसी तरह भी वे वैज्ञानिक तरीके से उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा सकते, न उन खानों में कोई तरक्की कर सकते हैं और हमको इतना कोयला चाहिये। हैमरशोल्ड ने कहा था कि जब आदमी नीच की सीढ़ी पर होला है तो उसको साढ़ी बाँड़े याद आती है। अभी उन्होंने बोले कि पहले आकर कहा कि हम सब

पैसा लगा देने, 25 साल तक खानों को बरबाद किया, अब बोलते हैं कि अच्छा संचालन करेगे। मैंने कहा कि आदमी को अकल तब आती है, जब गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि तुम ने यह सब काम नहीं किया, हम तुम्हारी खानों को ले लेंगे। कल तक उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया, केवल शोषण किया और यह किया कि 30 करोड़ का घाटा डाल दिया। इसलिये आप ने जो कदम उठाया है, वही सही कदम है, उपयुक्त कदम है, कारगर कदम है, लेकिन उन के आफिसरों ईमानदार होने चाहियें, कर्मनिष्ठ होने चाहिये, सेवाभावी होने चाहिये।

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) सभापति जी, मैं इस आर्डिनेंस और इस बिल का मर्मर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे सामने जो बिल है—कोयला खदानों के सम्बन्ध में है और यह आर्डिनेंस को रिप्लेस करेगा। हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने इस बात पर चिन्ता प्रकट की कि जब पार्लियामेंट का अधिवेशन होने वाला था, उस के 19 या 20 दिन पहले आर्डिनेंस लाने की क्या जरूरत थी। इस के बारे में उन्होंने इम्प्लूड की कोयला खदानों के टेक-ओवर और वहा की पार्लियामेंट का जिक्र किया। उन्होंने बताया कि वहा की कोल-माइन्स का टेक-ओवर वहीं की पार्लियामेंट के जरिये हुआ, आर्डिनेंस के जरिये नहीं हुआ। लेकिन वे लोग यह भूल जाते हैं कि वहा के कैपिटलिस्ट ईमानदार हैं और वहा के कैपिटलिस्ट ईमानदार नहीं हैं। उन्हें 24 घंटे का भीका मिलता, जैसा बहुत से सवर्णों ने बताया, बहुत से रजिस्टर नायब हो जाते, वहाँ 200 मजदूर

हैं, वृद्धा एक वृद्धा मजदूर दिलवा दिये जाते, कोयला उत्पादन जितना वृद्धा है, उस को ज्यादा दिया जाता। इस तरह की चीजें बहुत झंझी भी हुई हैं।

हमारे डी०एम०के० के विरोधी सदस्य ने हमारे मंत्री महोदय पर कुछ आरोप किये कि दो साल पहले जब चुनाव में गये थे तो गरीबों की बहुत पैरवी की थी, लेकिन कोयला खदानों को लेने के बाद उन्हें मुआवजा दे रहे हैं, आज पृथिवियों की बाते कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने टाटा कोल-माइन्स की बात उठाई। मैं तो इस तरह से देखता हूँ— कि डी० एम० के० एक रीजनल पार्टी है, तामिलनाडू के बाहर उस का कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है, तामिलनाडू के भीतर ही उन की असली शक्ति है। हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों के लिये बड़ा एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट बनने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। अगर टाटा तामिलनाडू में होता तो शायद आज उन के मुँह से टाटा का नाम भी नहीं निकलता। इस तरह की बाते करने का इस बिल के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

जो टेक-आवर आज वृद्धा है, जैसा कि मेरे पहले बोलने वाले साथी डागा साहब ने कहा—20 साल पहले हो जाना चाहिये था। कोयला एक ऐसी वस्तु है जो हमारे व्यापार और उद्योगों को सत्व प्रदान करता है और देश के उद्योग-धन्धों के लिये ज्यादा सहायक होता है। उसको इतने दिनों तक प्राइवेट हाथों में पड़े रहने देना हमारी गल्ती थी। आज हमने उसको नेशनलाइज किया है, इसके लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और

उनसे यह आशा करता हूँ कि कोयला माइन्स में जो मजदूर हैं उनकी हालत देश की तमाम एन्टरप्राइजेज, तमाम प्राजेक्ट्स, फैक्ट्री और मिलों के मजदूरों की हालत से भी बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। हमारे मजदूरों की वृद्धा एक आर्गेनिजेशन है, जो इन मजदूरों के बीच में लाइजा का काम करती है, जिसे सी० आर० प्रो० कहते हैं। वह एक ऐसी आर्गेनिजेशन थी जो मजदूरों को कन्सेन्ट्रेशन कैम्प की तरह से रखती थी, कोई बाहर का आदमी उनसे बात नहीं कर सकता था और जितनी मजदूरी उनको मिलती थी, वे उसमें भी साझेदारी करते थे। इनने जोखिम का काम करने के बाद माइन्स को जो पैसा मिलता था, वह पूरा उनके घर नहीं पहुँचता था, उस सस्था के जो इन्टरमीडियरीज थे, जो अच्छी तरह से जिन्दगी बिताते थे, कैदियों की तरह से उन मजदूरों को रख कर पैसा कमाते थे। यह हालत जितनी जल्दी खत्म हो सके उतना अच्छा है।

वहाँ पर बेज-बोर्ड को लागू नहीं किया गया था, प्राइवेट फंड में उनका जो हिस्सा था, वह बाकी रहता था—ये सारी बाते मदन के सामने आ चुकी हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह यह देखें कि सी० आर० प्रो० जैसी आर्गेनिजेशन तुरन्त खत्म कर दी जाए और सरकार उनकी आर्गेनिजेशन का जो फंक्शन था, उसके लिये अपने आदमी नैनात करे। वहाँ जो होस्टल थे, जिनमें वे कन्सेन्ट्रेशन कैम्प की तरह से रहते थे, वे होस्टल की शक्ति में उपयोग हो, जो पैसा उनको मिलता है, वह ठीक ठीक उनके घर पहुँचे।

यह सही बात है कि कोल माइन्स में जब एक मजदूर काम करता है तो उसकी तन्दवस्ती

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

साल भर काम करने के बाद बहुत खगाब हो जाती हैं। आप इस प्रकार का प्राबीजन रखें कि प्रत्येक मजदूर की साल भर में एक बार थोरो-मैडिकल चेकिंग हो, उसको मैडिकल सेंटर में भरती किया जाए और जब तक रिक्म न हो, उसमें जो डेफिसियन्सी आ गई है, वह उसको प्राप्त न हो जाए, उसको फिर से मजदूरी में न लिया जाए। पहले साल भर तक मजदूर को भरती करने की प्रथा थी, उसके बाद उसको छुट्टी दे दी जाती थी, काम पर नहीं लिया जाता था, उसकी जगह नये मजदूर को ले लिया जाता था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जो मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं या जो छुट्टी पर हैं उनको परमानेंट करने की कृपा करें।

अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि बहुत मो छोटी छोटी कोल-माइन्स थी, वहाँ से कोयला कुछ निकलता था फिर कुछ लिखी जाती थी और एक तरह से जिम्मेदारी की तरह से बिट्टेव करते थे। टेक-ओवर की खबर पहले से न होने पर भी वहाँ बहुत सी गडबडियाँ हुई हैं। बहुत से लोग जो मैट्रिक पास भी नहीं हैं, टेक-ओवर होते ही अपनी तनाबवाह पाच सौ रुपये दिखला कर गवर्नमेंट से पाच सौ २० माहवार ले रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस के बारे में देखे कि किस आदमी की कितनी स्टैण्डिंग है, उसकी काबिलियत के अनुसार उसको पैसा दे, उससे ज्यादा पैसा न दिया जाय।

यहाँ यह सबाल भी उठाया गया है कि ईंटों के भट्टों के लिये जो कोयला आता था, उसके दाम बहुत बढ़ रहे हैं। डोमैस्टिक कोल के दाम भी बढ़ रहे हैं। इसके लिये ट्रांसपोर्ट

को इस तरह से रेशनलाइज किया जाय, इस तरह से अगुआ बनाया जाय कि लोगों को सही दामों पर कोयला मिल सके। आज बहुत से छोटे छोटे शहरो में ईंटों के भट्टे हैं, बहुत से ऐसे जिले हैं जो बहुत गरीब हैं, आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, वहाँ पर ये ब्रिक बिलन एक जबरदस्त काटेज इण्डस्ट्री के रूप में काम करते हैं, जिन से हजारों आदमियों की गुजर-बसर होती है। अगर उनको कोयला महंगा पड़ेगा तो उनको ईंटें महंगी पड़ेगी, लोगों की ईंटें खरीदने की ताकत नहीं रहेगी जिनसे वे धन्धे बन्द हो जायेंगे और गरीबों का बहुत नुकसान होगा। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि उन्हें यह कोयला उन की खपत के मुताबिक वाजिव दामों पर मिले। अब जबकि यह काम सरकार के हाथ में आया है, तो आप का देखना चाहिये कि इसकी एफिशियन्स बढ़े, मालगाडी के डिब्बे जो बेकार पड़े रहते हैं, उन में ठीक तरह से लदाई हो और रेलवे को दूसरे ढग से नुकसान होता है, वह नुकसान न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

17.00 hrs

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (शुशुनू) - सभापति जी, कोलमाइन्स के मैनेजमेंट को आडिनेम द्वारा लिया गया और इस बिल द्वारा उस को पुख्ता किया जा रहा है और हम यह जान कर चल रहे हैं कि इस के नेशनलाइजेशन का पहला स्टेप है। सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस का स्वागत किया है और यह एक स्वागत करने योग्य चीज है श्री, क्योंकि इनके मैनेजमेंट को लिया जा

रहा है—हमारे मंत्री जी ने काफी डिटेल्स में उसके ग्राउण्ड्स दिये हैं। बेलिड ग्राउण्ड्स हैं। हम मानते हैं कि कोयला नेचुरल रिसोर्स है और उस पर किसी इंडिविजुअल का कब्जा रहे यह ग्राज की सोसायटी में वर्दीशत नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह भी एक कारण था कि मिसमैनेजमेन्ट था, लोगो ने धन नहीं लगाया, वर्कर्स का शोषण होता था। लेकिन मूलभूत बात यह है कि प्राकृतिक रिसोर्सों किसी एक व्यक्ति का कब्जा न रहे, और सरकार के द्वारा जो समाज चलता है उसका उस पर कब्जा रहे ताकि पूरे समाज से ठीक तरह से उसका वितरण हो सके। इसी भावना से यह बिल लाया गया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। और ज्यादा डिटेल्स में जाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है, मैं सिर्फ दो, तीन क्लॉजों की तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहले क्लॉज 6(10) को देखे इस में लिखा है

"The Central Government shall receive, to the exclusion of all other persons, any monies due to the coal mine realised after the appointed day notwithstanding that such receipt pertains to a transaction made at any time before the appointed day"

इस में आप ने इस बात की सावधानी बरती है कि कोल माइन धोनर्स अपने किसी फिक्डशस नाम से कोयला सप्लाय करते हैं और जिन लोगो को कोल सप्लाय किया गया है उन का रुपया फिक्डशस नाम की मार्फत कोल माइन धोनर को न आ जाय इस की सावधानी बरती है। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे केसेज हो सकते हैं, बीच में सप्लायर्स या काट्रेक्टर्स हो सकते हैं जिन्होंने कोल माइन्स

को रुपया का पेमेन्ट कर दिया लेकिन जिन कन्ट्रैक्टर्स को उन्होंने कोल सप्लाय किया है उन का रुपया काट्रेक्टर्स को नहीं मिला होगा। उन का पेमेन्ट भी रोक दिया गया है। इस प्रकार से काट्रेक्टर्स को हार्डशिप हो सकती है। हम नहीं चाहते कि कोल माइन धोनर्स को बचाया जाय। यदि कोल माइन धोनर्स का या उनकी सबसिडियरी कम्पनी का रुपया हो तो उस को रोकने में हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन जो थर्ड पर्सन हैं, जिन्होंने सप्लाय किया है तो उस को रुपया मिलना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि उस की जाच पडताल करने की आवश्यकता हो। लेकिन वह होनी चाहिए और जो बाजिव आदमी है, थर्ड पर्सन को उस को पेमेन्ट मिले।

ऑर्डिनेस निकलने के बाद हमारे बस्टोडियन जनरल ने एक सर्कुलर निकाला जिस की दो, तीन लाइन्स पढ़ना चाहता हूँ जिस की बजह में पेमेन्ट रुके हुए है

"The Custodian General requests the coo eration of all customers in payment of monies to the new organisation directly even if they had middlemen involved in the transactions"

इस के लिये भी हम में सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए, और कई लोग तो हार्ड कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं, बल्कि कुछ लोग कलकत्ता हार्डकोर्ट में गये भी हैं और वहां से स्टैम्बार्ड जारी हुए हैं। तो कहीं हमारी मशा बेकार न हो जाये इस की सावधानी बरतनी चाहिये और जो शुद्ध रूप से काट्रेक्टर्स हैं, और कोल माइन धोनर्स से लेन देन नहीं है, उन का कोई नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिये।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

माननीय चैटर्जी सहाब ने कहा कि 20 पैसा पर टन और 4 पैसा पर टन हिसाब से पैसा उन को दिया जायेगा। लेकिन इस बिल को पढ़ने से हमें कोई बेसिस की जानकारी नहीं होती। इसलिए जब तक बेसिस नहीं है तब तक हम कह सकते हैं कि यह अमाउन्ट बहुत बड़ा है और इस को देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब मनेजमेंट हम कर रहे है। इन्वेस्टमेंट हम कर रहे है तो बिना किसी कारण उन को 20 पैसे पर टन के हिसाब से पेमेंट करते रहे यह नहीं होना चाहिये। यह बहुत बड़ा अमाउन्ट है। और किस सेवा के लिये यह पैसा दिया जा रहा है इस का स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये।

क्लाज 8 इस प्रकार है

"If any person fails to comply with he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both"

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि अगर कोई माइन और अपने असेट्स बगैरह कस्टोडियन को ट्रांसफर नहीं करता है उस हालत में आप ने बिल में इमप्रिजनमेंट या फाइन रखा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जो आदमी लोगों के असेट्स दबाता है तो उस के लिए 10, 20 हजार जुर्माना पे कर सकता है उस को जुर्माना न हो कर जेल की सजा मिलनी चाहिये। जो भी आदमी बिल के प्रोवीजन्स को फ्लॉउट करता है तो उस को डिटरेट पनिसमेंट मिलनी चाहिये। जो कोलियरीज आप को लिस्ट

में नहीं आयी है और ऐन्डस्ट करती है तो और की ब्यूटी होनी चाहिये कि एक निश्चित समय में आप को जानकारी दे। और अगर ऐसा नहीं करता है तो उस के लिये आप ने जेल की सजा का प्रोवीजन रखा है। लेकिन जो असेट्स को दबाता है अकाउन्ट्स बुक को दबाता है और प्रोपर्टी का फायदा उठाता है उस आदमी के लिये सख्ती से काम लेना चाहिये और उस को डिटरेट पनिसमेंट मिलना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि उस को जुर्माना कर के छोड़ दिया जाय।

आप ने यह रखा है कि जो आदमी आज तक कोलियरी की सेवा में थे उन को रखा जायगा। उन में कई फिफ्टिथस आदमी भी हो सकते हैं तो उन को हटाना चाहिये। क्योंकि जब कोलियरी वालो ने देखा कि सरकार लेन जा रही है तो उन्होंने अपने रेकार्ड्स में गड़बड़ की है और अपने नजदीकी सम्बन्धियों को बड़े बड़े पदों पर दिखाया है। ऐसे लोगों को नहीं रखना चाहिये। लेकिन जो वर्क्स है उन का कोई नुकसान नहीं हो इस बात का आप ध्यान रखेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हू और जो दो तीन शकामें मैंने रखी हैं उन का भरी जी स्पष्टीकरण करने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री राजसिंह भाई कर्ना (इंदौर)

सेवापति महीने 10, 15 मिनट से कम समय न दीजियेगा।

सभापति महोदय : जी नहीं इतना समय नहीं दिया जायगा ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : तो मैं बोलने से पहले ही खत्म करता हूँ । वहाँ से मैं ट्रेड यूनियन में काम कर रहा हूँ, सीनियर मेम्बर हूँ और मेरे सशोधन हैं और आप मुझे तीन मिनट ही दे रहे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आप को कहा कि 5 मिनट दे रहा हूँ 15 मिनट नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : 5 मिनट क्या, मैं तो 15 मिनट से कम नहीं बोल सकता हूँ । अगर इतना समय नहीं मिलना तो मैं नहीं बोलूंगा ।

सभापति महोदय : तो आप न बोलिए । श्री बसन्त साठे आप बोलिये ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : सभापति महोदय मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ क्योंकि जो टेक ओवर का काम हमारे मंत्री जी ने किया है यह एक बड़ा पुण्य काम किया है । हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और सब से बड़ी इंडस्ट्री टैक्सटाइल है जिस में अन्य से अधिक मजदूर काम करते हैं । दूसरा नम्बर कोल माइन्स का आता है । लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि भारत में अंग्रेजों का राज्य समाप्त हुआ राजा महाराजा खत्म हुए जमींदारी जागीरदारी खत्म हुए लेकिन कोल माइन्स के जो मालिक हैं इनका शोषण और अधिकारों का कर रहे थे कि उन की

हालत जानबूरी से भी बदतर है इतना शोषण किसी ने किसी का नहीं किया । अधिकारों को कम पैसा देना और पे शीट में ज्यादा बताना ज्यादा अधिकारों को काम पर रख हाजरी पत्रक में कम बताना इस प्रकार अधिकारों के साथ साथ सरकार का भी शोषण करते थे मजदूरों का भी और जनता का भी शोषण करते थे । प्रीवी-डेट फ्रण्ड की रकम जो 10 करोड़ से अधिक है वह आज बकाया है । गवर्नमेंट की रीयल्टी की रकम बकाया है और बेज बोर्ड की । वे किसी कानून का पालन करना जानते ही नहीं । बल्कि मजदूरों की सीक्योरिटी के जो कानून बने हुए हैं उन का भी पालन नहीं करते थे । ऐक्सीडेंट्स की लिस्ट देखिए बराबर बढ़ती गयी है । ऐक्सीडेंट्स में अधिकारों की मृत्यु 1970 में 212 हुई थी कोयले की खानों में और 1971 के अन्दर वह बढ़ कर 231 हो गई ।

बड़े मजदूरों की बात यह है कि आज कोयले की मांग ज्यादा है और कोयले का उत्पादन भी पहले से ज्यादा हो रहा है । लोगों के काम में कोयला जो जाता है, वह बड़ी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज, रेलवे के काम में जो कोयला जाता है उसकी खपत बढ़ी है लेकिन खदान मालिकों ने बढ़ा नहीं बताया है और ऐसा उन्होंने इसलिए किया है कि उनको सरकार को रीयल्टी देनी पड़ती है, अधिकारों ज्यादा बतायेग तो प्रीवीडेट फ्रण्ड की रकम ज्यादा देनी होगी, सरकार को टैक्स आदि देने होंगे तथा और कई बातें बतानी होंगी । उन्होंने रजिस्ट्रारों



[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

के अन्दर इसलिए मजदूरों की संख्या भी बहुत कम बताई है। इतना ही नहीं रजिस्टर में वे जो श्रमिकों को दिया गया बतन बताते हैं इतना उन्हें देते नहीं। देते बहुत कम है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरे पास कुछ फिगर्स हैं। उत्पादन हमारा 1960-61 में 5 करोड़ 50 लाख 72 हजार टन हुआ बताया गया है और 1971-72 में 7 करोड़ 10 लाख 56 हजार टन हुआ बताया है। किन्तु टुको और रेल बैंगनों से डोये जाने वाले तथा वितरित किये गये कोयले का अग्रर टोटल लगाया जाए तो उत्पादन इससे कहीं ज्यादा हुआ आपको मिलेगा, जो ब्लैक में बेच गया है। इससे ज्यादा घोखाघड़ी और क्या हो सकती है। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे प्लान में और बजट में हर बार कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहाँ एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ रहा है, हम बेकार लोगों को काम दें। अब देखें कि देश में पहले नम्बर पर तो टैक्स-टाइल इंडस्ट्री में काम करने वाले वर्कर्स आते हैं और दूसरे नम्बर पर खदानों में काम करने वाले वर्कर्स आते हैं। लेकिन खदानों में काम करने वाले वर्कर्स की संख्या बढ़ने के बजाय घट रही है। 1961 के अन्दर 4 लाख 11 हजार श्रमिक इन में काम करते थे, कोल खदानों में काम करते थे, 1966 के अन्दर उनकी संख्या 4 लाख 25 हजार बताई गई है लेकिन 1970 के अन्दर वह घट कर 3 लाख 92 हजार बताई गई है। हम किधर

जा रहे हैं। जहाँ 4 लाख 25 हजार श्रमिक काम करते थे वहाँ इनकी संख्या घट कर आज 3 लाख 50 हजार रह गई। प्रोडक्शन का रेट आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जो कोल जनता के पास या कारखानों में जाता है, उस में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है बल्कि वह खपत बढ़ गई है। लेकिन श्रमिकों की संख्या घटकर 3 लाख 50 हजार हो रह गई। मेरे मित्रों ने श्रमिकों की संख्या चार लाख बताई है। लेकिन मैं गवर्नमेंट के जो आंकड़े हैं उनके आधार पर आपको बता रहा हूँ कि वह 3 लाख 50 हजार ही रह गई है। एक लाख श्रमिकों की संख्या में कमी आई है। प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा न देना, रायल्टी का पैसा न देना, मजदूरों की छुट्टी करना, हड़ताल करवाना, हड़ताल तुड़वाना और गोली काड़ करवाना यही उनका काम था क्योंकि उनकी मान्यता वह थी कि ज्यादा घाघली का मौका ऐसा करके मिलेगा और गवर्नमेंट तथा जनता का ध्यान उधर जाएगा तो हमें काला धन अच्छी तरह से बनाने का मौका मिलेगा।

इस बिल में इस सब के बावजूद मुआवजे की व्यवस्था की गई है। सविधान के अनुसार आप मुआवजा दें। लेकिन मुआवजा आप बीस पैसे टन के बजाय एक पैसा टन भी दे सकते हैं। बीस पैसे देने का बेसिस क्या है? आपने इसके अलावा यह भी व्यवस्था की है कि 1969, 70, 71 और 72 इन चार सालों में जिस महीने, मैं उत्पादन ज्यादा होगा, उसके

हिसाब से मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। ऐसा हिमाव मैंने कही नहीं देखा। मैं ज्यादा पढा नहीं हू। लेकिन अर्थ शास्त्र का भी यह उमूल है कि आप इन चार सालों का भीमत निकालें और जो भीमत आता है उसके हिसाब से मुआवजा दे। इसके बारे में मेरा एक एम्पेडमेंट भी है।

मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि मुआवजे की जितनी टोटल रकम होती है उसमें से 'प्राविडेंट फण्ड' की रकम आप बसूल करे, रायल्टी की रकम बसूल करे, जितनी भी रकम मजदूरों और गवर्नमेंट की निकलती है उसे आप मुआवजे में से निकालने के बाद जो बचता है वह उनको दे और अगर बचता नहीं है और कुछ बाकी निकले तो उसे लैण्ड रेवेन्यू एक्ट के अनुसार आप उन में उस राशि को बसूल करें। इसके बारे में मेरा 17 नम्बर का सशोधन है। आप इस पर भी विचार करे और मेरा सशोधन स्वीकार करें।

श्री बलराम साहू (बकाला) :  
सभापति महोदय मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि बेर आयद वुस्त आयद। मेहरबानी करके इतना आप बताएं कि वह जो आप रकम दे रहे हैं यह क्या सोच कर दे रहे हैं। कितनी लागत शुरू में इन्होंने की थी और कितना गुना पैसा इन्होंने आज तक कमा लिया है? इसके ऊपर भी क्या आप दक्षिणा देते जा रहे हैं उनकी? मेरा इतना ही  
3824 L.S.—10

कहना है कि मेहरबानी करके आप यह मुआवजा न दें और देना हो तो प्राविडेंट फण्ड इत्यादि की रकम जैसा कहा गया है निकाल लें और फिर देंगे।

आप इस क्षेत्र में तो कम से कम मजदूरों को पूरी साझेदारी दें। मजदूरों को यूनियनबाजी पर नहीं डायरेक्ट चुनाव करके उनके नुमाइंदों को डायरेक्टली बोर्ड पर आप ले और ले करके उनके काम के साथ पैसा जोड़ दें और रिजल्ट में जज करें। आपके अफसर रिजल्ट बनाएं। आपने जो टारगेट फिक्स किए हुए हैं उन्हें आप उठा कर निकाल दें फेंक दें। इतना यदि आप करेंगे और रिजल्ट ओरियटिड आप इसको बनाएंगे तो राष्ट्रीयकरण का काम बहुत मकसूसफुल हो जाएगा और देश मजबूत होगा और सारी जनता आपको दुआएं देगी।

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMAN-  
GALAM I am thankful to all the hon Members who have spoken supporting the decision of the Government taking over the non-coking coal mines I do not think there was a single dissentient voice In fact, even my good friend, Mr. . (Interruptions) That was only about the ordinance They have all agreed, even Mr P K Deo from the Swatantra Party said that his criticism was that we did it by way of ordinance and that if we did it by way of a proper Act, he would have no objection So, let us not discuss the question of ordinance. It is good that he has crossed over to our camp at least on the matter of nationalisation which is the substance of the matter Then there is only the question of form.

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

Why should be debate on the question of form? We always differ there. We believe that we have to use ordinance in circumstances like this and we would be foolish if we did not do it. We would be playing into the hands of the owners if we did not do it. I think that is sufficient so far as that is concerned.

But I would like to comment on the apprehensions of my friend, Mr. P. K. Deo, regarding the question of climate of investment. I would say, the spokesman of the mine-owners, whenever they want to attack the decision of the Government, become very much concerned about the climate of investment, the general climate, that people will not be prepared to invest more. But if they read the newspapers carefully, they will find that after the take-over of the coal-mines, there has been no difficulty so far as the climate of investment goes.

Everybody know that so far as the coal-mine industry is concerned, it is on a different level, it has a different character. So the take over here is qualitatively a different action. One can say that the Government proceeds against these mines. It is an industry which inter-nationally has been taken over into the public sector except in that fortress of capitalism, the United States. Britain took it over years ago. No great revolutionaries, no votaries of Marxism and Leninism, they took it over years ago and they did not hand it back to the private sector while they wanted to hand back the steel industry. So, there is no purpose in beating the drum and flogging the dead horse, to mix my metaphors. In fact, it is these gentlemen who talk about the climate of investment did try to make the climate a little more uncongenial. The truth is that the climate of investment has not been affected at all.

I would must like to take the point which how exercised a number of

hon. Members regarding this question of payment of compensation. I appreciate what they have been saying. But I know my friend, Mr. Chatterjee, will say that I am merely repeating what I said on a previous occasion. But then, he is also repeating what he said on a previous occasion... (Interruptions).

It is a fact that the legal advice of the Government which has consistently been given ever since the takeover of the LIC has been that management compensation is not covered by Article 31A of the Constitution I have gone through the amendment suggested by you. If the real intention ultimately is not to hand it back to the owner but to keep it in the possession of the Government by nationalisation then management compensation has to be paid. Since we have really no intention of handing it back, there is no point in attempting to mislead anybody and our motives are quite open and clear. It is a matter of difference of opinion on a legal interpretation. I do not deny that there may be some substance in his view.

But, the present position is this. The Government has been very clearly advised that we cannot under Article 31A of the Constitution seek protection in respect of take over of management for a period which will end with nationalisation. It may end with a specific limited period, one year or two year or five years, that is a different matter. But, if it is to end with nationalisation then compensation in terms of the Constitution has to be paid.

Mr. Maddi Sudarsanam, the hon Member from this side, said that compensation is too low. The other hon. Member, Mr. P. K. Deo is not here now. He was a little disturbed on this score. Shri Shri Krishan Mody, the other hon. Member also felt disturbed that we were not looking

after the interest of the small mine-owners. I always get a little suspicious when the cause of the small mine-owner is brought into the picture,—in defence of whom?—really it is the big mine-owners. Sir, I remember a story. In 1937 when Rajaji brought the Debt Moratorium Bill into the Madras Legislature of those days, immediately the cry went up on the side of the opposition to the Congress that the widows will die, because, the widows will not get all the money that they have advanced. Now if you take the number of widows who advanced money and the number of money lenders who advanced money,—if you take the comparative figure,—one does not know where one is. Moreover we should also appreciate that the small mine-owners have been the most ruthless, the most rapacious and the most unreliable. I would like to quote a few examples and this is from the Report of the Additional Custodian-General after the take-over of the mines.

Here is a mine called Selective Godhur. Only 80 workers are there. It is a small mine. Only 6 workers have been members of the provident fund, out of this eighty. Rs. 73,000 is due as royalty. Another one is Khasgodhur. Rs. 1,50,000 is due as provident fund dues. 80 workers only are involved, out of whom 9 persons are members of the provident fund. For years and years they have gone without paying provident fund dues. There are number of other examples but I do not want to overburden what I am saying with a large number of figures.

But, I think, hon. Members will join with me when I say that we cannot make a distinction in a coal mining industry. Smallness does not mean that he was more honest, that he was kinder to the workmen, that he was more fair and just, in his treatment either of the Government in relation to royalty or of the workmen in relation to other dues. On the contrary very often they were

more rapacious and more ruthless because they did not bother about the law and they resorted to all sorts of methods, which are well-known to all hon. Members, in order to avoid doing justice to the workmen. So, I think we should be clear that there can be no distinction drawn between big and small mine workers.

Some hon. Members, particularly, my friend Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Mr. Samar Guha, said that we should not have the same bureaucratic management and so on. This is a fairly favourite cry now-a-days. Let me leave coal aside and let me take the question of steel. In steel I claim this and anybody who examines the factual position certainly will support my claim that in the last one year we have made certain definite progress both in Bhilai and in Rourkela. Who are the people who have done it? The same persons who were working there before. Some of them have been promoted. No new persons. Who has done what they have done in Bokaro? The same persons who were working in Bokaro; not somebody brought in from the private sector. So, why is it then that should we denounce easily the so-called bureaucratic management in the public sector. With great respect I would say the bureaucratic management in the public sector has, I think, been very fine but what is wrong has been our own wrong attitude towards young manager who are coming up in the public sector, not giving them adequate support, power, training and also not establishing between them and workmen the type of relationship which is being established in the steel industry. In the steel industry this month and last month we have been engaged in discussing production figures for the following year with the Unions. It is not that I am discussing. The managers are discussing with the Unions. Therefore, let us not be derogatory or condemnatory of the management in the public sector. I do not say that they do not make mistakes. We all

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

make mistakes. But I do say from my experience of them over the last two years that if you carry on a dialogue with them; if you work with them and I say so in relation to coal mining industry that every trade-unionist who had anything to do with the public sector management in the coal mining industry in the last two months particularly after the take-over, I think, I can claim for the persons managing the coal mining industry that their doors have been open any day to trade union leaders; that they have gone as far as they could possibly do in taking the co-operation of the trade union leaders and they have done things which no private employer would ever have done in the last month and a half. I say it is a fact. And I say it not in relation to this particular trade union or that trade union but also—if I may waggle my finger like you do at me—in the same trade union with which you Shri Samar Guha are associated, Shri Mahesh Desai and other Hind Mazdoor Sabha people all have been intimately associated with the working of the Coal Mine Authority for the last 45 days and this goes for every single colour of the trade union including the Centre of the Indian Trade Unions. So, let us pay our managers some regard. They are also ordinary people. They also feel upset if they are condemned without real cause. But if you bring to my notice examples of their mistakes, certainly we will correct them. But kindly do not generalise. Kindly don't say: Do not bring the NCDC people here; do not bring the public sector bureaucrats here. I challenge you in a friendly way, not in an aggressive way, give me the examples where they have mis-behaved; where you say the private engineers are better than the public sector engineers. On the contrary it is my experience and I say so with every sense of responsibility that in the public sector taken by and large, we have got some of the finest men.

I remember just a small story. I went to Naurozabad colliery. I met the custodian there. The custodian is almost the same age of joining the mining industry as the private colliery manager. The private manager is getting a thousand rupees more. The custodian tells me: You know, Sir, I belonged to the batch of the 10 top students in the Dhanbad School of Mines in 1959 and the 10 top students in 1959 all joined the public sector and we came to the public sector to do a job and now because persons who were below me at Dhanbad and this gentleman, the private manager who was below me, draws a higher salary you are going to favour him and put him over my head because he had joined the private sector. "Is that your love for the public sector?" He asked me. I ask you: How do you treat them? Therefore, I say do justice also to those who are working in the public sector. Give them encouragement. Be harsh with them if they make mistakes. But do not blacken their faces as they are persons who have no place inside the public sector at all. They have done a good job and they will do a better job if we help them properly to do that job. The hon. member, Shri R. N. Sharma mentioned about this question of reorganisation of the coal industry. It is very important. I entirely agree with him. In fact, we are working on the reorganisation of the coal industry, including the Coal Board, the Coal Controller's organisation, the Coal Mines Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation. All these organisations are really scattered organisations which have been working in a rather disconnected and not properly organised manner. Many of my trade union friends belonging to different schools of thought have come and complained to me about them. We do not know how exactly to work it out. But in accordance with the same principle which Government has been following for the last two months ever

since we brought the Ordinance on to the statute book, I would request hon. Members, particularly our trade union friends, to give me concretely their suggestions for reorganisation, how they think it should be done. Do not wait for me to do something and then find out what are the loopholes and mistakes. That does not help me. I would prefer if you give me concretely what are your suggestions, how you think reorganisation should be made.

But I would like to make clear one point. Whatever reorganisation we do, we shall certainly see to it that the interests of the employees working in those organisations are safeguarded. Whenever I talk of reorganisation of anything, immediately there is a flutter in the dovescotes of the employees who may feel that I am going to affect their interests. Not at all. Their permanency and security of service will be safeguarded. I have no doubt we have got to take certain steps in order to improve the working of these organisations. And that must be by bringing them closer together. As to how exactly it should be done, I would like to have your suggestions also. That is not incorporated in this Bill. But as you know, it will come up at the time of the Nationalisation Bill.

Dr. Ranen Sen was very devastating in his analysis of cl. 16, describing it as a Democles' sword hanging over the heads of the workers and so on and so forth. I would like him to understand that this power has never been used—though it has been there in almost all the bills for nationalisation or takeover of management—to my knowledge, this has never been used to terminate the services of a worker. It is there because we are taking over a large number of mines in which there are a large number of officers who are intimately involved in all the corruption and venality of the employer.

DR. RANEN SEN: Make the position clear.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Unless we have this blanket power, we will find it extremely difficult. If we have to justify each termination, then what am I going to do? Because you will come and say 'Look, Mohan. This fellow is an absolute scoundrel. Why are you keeping him in service?' When I say 'Where is the evidence? Give it to me in black and white', you say 'Can you ever give any evidence in black and white about scoundrels, because scoundrels are always clever enough not to leave any evidence?' Everybody knows that he is a scoundrel; he has taken money; he was responsible for non-payment of provident fund, cheating the workers, this and that. What action should we take?

Therefore, if we are convinced that any particular individual is not fit to be continued in the service of the Coal Mines Authority, then certainly we should have the power which we have taken to ourselves under cl. 16. I would beg of Dr. Sen to appreciate that it is not meant against the workers and will not be used against them. It is meant only for the purpose of giving into the hands of the Coal Mines Authority adequate power to deal with the services of persons who, as you yourselves have told me repeatedly—those on that side as well as on this side of the House—should not be kept in employ, who helped the previous owner to commit all the crimes that he was committing. This is the simple purpose of cl. 16. I do not think you should have any grievances on that score. I think this assurance should be more than adequate to make you appreciate why we are so anxious to have cl. 16.

Then the question of Tata's collieries was raised, shall I say with

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam] oratorical skill, particularly by my friend from Tamil Nadu who naturally must find some method of linking me up with the capitalists—I do not know why. Even when I took over 720 coal mines, some how with his dark glasses he is unable to look except in a particular direction. Let us leave it at that.

Why is it that TISCO's colliery has not been taken over? It is well known, that TISCO's is a well-organised colliery, from the point of the workers. The hon. member has not visited it; I would request him to do so. Then it will satisfy him that the workers there are paid the Wage Board wages and all the necessary conditions which are available to the workers inside the public sector are available in this private sector colliery of TISCO. We did not want—I do not want to say about the future—to interfere. We have got enough on our hands.

Supply of coal from Tata's colliery goes only to Tata's steel plant. It does not go into the general market. We have assured ourselves—it is there in the Coking Coal Act, if you go back and read it that if any surplus coal is available which has to be sold outside, it will have to be sold in accordance with our directions and not in accordance with what Tatas want. Therefore, there is a certain logic in what we have done.

We did it also for the Indian Iron. Even if there was a captive colliery for Hindustan Steel—the washeries are captive washeries—they still remain with Hindustan Steel.

So we did make a difference between the steel plants on the one hand and the rest of the industries on the other. We did not want this major operation to be conducted to disturb the working of the steel plants. I think we have a justification. This year for instance, we expect TISCO to produce 1.75 million tonnes of steel

which means a utilisation of 87.5 per cent. Quite good. We do not want, when we are doing so many other operations, to get disrupted in some minor operation. You do not generalise; you may attack me. But do not generalise and say I have suddenly started taking money from capitalists or not. I have got through life without having to go for that.

Let us also deal with the small strike in TISCO which was mentioned by Dr. Ranen Sen. This strike is of the overmen, sardars and the supervisory category. I do not know what is in issue in the strike. But just as one swallow does not make a summer, one strike does not make or call for nationalisation. So, by itself one cannot rely on that. It may be that the TISCO has not pursued a correct policy there. I do not sit in judgment on it. I do not know the details. But I do say that merely because a strike has taken place, one cannot say there should be nationalisation or that it must be taken over immediately and so on.

I have taken enough time. Hon. Members have been so friendly in supporting this Bill that I think I should not take more time. But I would like to say one or two words—

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why not nominal compensation? You did not say it.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: So far as compensation is concerned, the hon. Member should appreciate that under the Constitution we have two clauses; article 31(2) on the one hand and article 31C on the other. The philosophy of the Constitution itself does say that you should pay an amount. We did not say an amount which is nominal. Why? Because we are in a country where we have accepted that there will be, on the one hand, part private sector and there will be part public sector on the other. The public sector may go on expanding as it is.



The public sector today commands a capital of Rs. 5,000 crores, as compared to the capital of some Rs. 90 crores in 1952. But there is a very substantial private sector even today, and we have accepted, to use the expression, a mixed economy. Naturally, when you accept that, then, automatically in relation to anything that you take over, you have to give something that corresponds to the value of the assets of that. Because it is a question affecting what may be called the total picture of investment in the country taken as a whole. And that is why we did not say when we took up the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Bill that you will not pay anything all. We said that whatever we pay will not be the subject-matter of review by courts, because then we will be getting into a legal tangle and there will then be a judgment whether it is exactly the market value or it is not exactly the market value. Taking it from that point of view, we believe and we continue to believe that we must pay some reasonable compensation. We did, in the matter of copper, in the matter of coking coal, fix that the compensation should be somewhere around 75 per cent of the real value of the asset. But we also laid down, as you will remember in respect of coking coal, the priorities, that nothing will be paid to the employer until certain prior charges had been met, which included provident fund to the workers and things of that character.

**SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY:** That must be the first charge.

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM:** That is not at present at stake. We will discuss it when the nationalisation Bill comes.

**SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY:** Discuss it now. Even today, in this Bill itself, make provision for the provident fund dues.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Otherwise, you will have paid the money and then come in for nationalisation. (Interruption). Will you not pay the money till the nationalisation Bill?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM:** Even in the case of coking coal mines, in fact the amount of management compensation to be paid out was completely minimal. Management compensation itself is attached for payment like the payment of royalties, provident fund and so on. So far as this is concerned, I will certainly look into it and see whether there is any provision that we can possibly make by which we can further safeguard the interests of the workers. (Interruptions).

I know almost all the hon. members who have spoken have expressed their concern over the importance of increasing production and maintaining the price-line. I do not under-estimate the importance of the domestic consumer or the brick-burner. It is very important that we should look to their interests. Only yesterday we had a long conference in which all the States except Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura were represented to discuss how we can reorganise distribution. You must give us a small chance at least because we are engaged in a major reorganisation. We do appreciate the seriousness of this matter and we are trying to work out ways and means by which we can solve it by use of rakes instead of wagons, by building up coal dumps in different places, by fixing up distribution agencies either through the State Governments or cooperatives by using NCDC, Bharat Coking Coal, CMA etc. I do not want to go into the details, but I do want to assure the House that we are trying to do our best in the matter. No doubt there will be certain disorganisation and hardship caused to



[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam] the people. When any major reorganisation of an industry of this character goes through, it is difficult to avoid some disruption here and there and certain repercussions which may harm temporarily a large number of people. I only plead with hon. members that when they have supported the main decision of the Government, they should also make allowances for this type of disruption, which is inevitable—I say it with all the emphasis at my command—because of the scale of the reorganisation that we have undertaken. Mr. Vajpayee is shaking his head. He would have never tried such a thing if he were sitting here. So it is better he does not shake his head. We are very serious about this matter and we will try to reduce to the minimum all these difficulties. Our present plans for increasing coal production are on a very vast scale—to go up to 140 million tonnes in 1978-79. I believe it can be done but I also believe that if it is to be done certainly we need the support of persons not merely in this House but outside, particularly, the trade union movement and the workers. Mr. Samar Guha may rest assured that regarding the workers' involvement—I prefer that were rather than participation—in the decision-making process, we are every day taking steps which are moving us more swiftly in that direction, so that it will not be workers against management but workers and management working together for the greater glory of the coal industry. That is our aim and I think we will achieve it.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House for its acceptance.

**SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY:** What about the taking over of Kedia-Jharkhand mines?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** About that, Mr. Pandey knows more than I and he should be giving information to me rather than I to him. He knows very well that

the reason why we have not been able to take over Kedia-Jharkhand is that the Subordinate Judge has passed an order and I think only by 17th that we will be able to take it over. (Interruptions).

**SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH:** What about stoppage of payment to contractors who have paid the money fully to the collieries but have not received from the consumers to whom they have supplied coal? (Interruptions).

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** I am not able to follow your question. I am sorry. (Interruptions).

17.45 hrs.

#### ANDHRA PRADESH BUDGET, 1973-74

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** We will now take up the Andhra Pradesh Budget. Shri K. R. Ganesh.

**SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal):** Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Andhra Pradesh legislature has not been dissolved. It is still there. Regarding the imposition of President's Rule, I want to refer to the Report of the Governor. It says:

"The Chief Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao has today tendered the resignation of himself and his colleagues in the Council of Ministers. I have accepted the resignation and requested him and his Council of Ministers to continue in office till an alternative arrangement is made.

As you are already aware, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao is the leader of the Congress Legislature Party which enjoys absolute majority (217) in the State Legislative Assembly which has a total strength of 285. The Party-wise position in

the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly is as follows:"

"Then the party position in the legislature is given. Then he says:

"I do not think it would be possible for a leader of any Opposition Party to form a Council of Ministers for running the Government. In the prevailing circumstances in the State, I consider it advisable to have a brief spell of President's rule as contemplated under Article 356 of the Constitution. I, therefore, recommend that Presidential Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution may be issued with immediate effect. This will help to ease present tension in the State and in restoring normalcy

During the period of President's rule, the State Legislature may remain suspended for the time being."

At the time of the resignation, Shri Narasimha Rao has the backing of 217 members. But immediately after his resignation, the majority of the Congress has been reduced. There are now integrationists and separatists. Therefore, the Governor as a democrat should have convened the legislature to test the strength of the parties. In his report the Governor has very clearly stated that President's rule is only for a very brief spell. Even though two months have elapsed, the legislature has not been convened. Since the Congress is split into integrationists and separatists and has lost its previous position, I would submit that the proper thing would be to convene the legislature and present the budget in the State Legislature.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
 (श्रीमानियर) : सभापति जी मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

सभापति : पहले एक स्पष्टीकरण का आदेश का उत्तर दें।

2834 LB-11

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

एक ही मामला है, मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए, उस के बाद उत्तर दें। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आन्ध्र का बजट इस सदन में पेश करने के लिए मंत्री जी अनुमति मांग रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि अनुमति देने के बजाय आप सरकार को निर्देश दें कि आन्ध्र में राष्ट्रपति-राज्य समाप्त कर दिया जाय वहाँ की विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाई जाय या वहाँ विधान सभा को भंग कर के नये चुनाव कराये जायें। आन्ध्र का बजट यहाँ पेश करने की क्या आवश्यकता है। जैसा मेरे सहयोगी मित्र ने कहा—वहाँ थोड़े समय के लिए राष्ट्रपति राज्य लागू किया गया था, लेकिन अब उस को लम्बा किया जा रहा है। आन्ध्र की जनता क्या चाहती है—इस का निर्णय चुनाव से हो सकता है या वहाँ के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों की विधान सभा की बैठक कर सकती है। संसद में आन्ध्र की विधान सभा के कार्य को न लें। बजट वहाँ पेश करना चाहिए, यहाँ पेश करने की क्या आवश्यकता है?

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव  
 (करीमनगर) : सभापति जी मुझे भी यही एतराज है....

श्री नवल किशोर खन्ना (दोसा) :  
 आप यहाँ व्यवस्था की बात कर के आंध्र में व्यवस्था पैदा करना चाहते हैं।

श्री एच० लक्ष्मणरायण राव : वहां पर जो गवर्नर या प्रेसिडेंट का रुल है, वह वास्तव में कांग्रेस-प्रेसिडेंट का रुल है। वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर को ट्रंक काल कर के रिजाइन करने को बोला तो उन्होंने रिजाइन कर दिया।

The President's Rule was imposed on the basis of the report of the Governor. It was because of the pressure of the Congress President that the Chief Minister resigned. Therefore, as my colleague, Shri Vajpayee, has stated just now, I would request you to direct the Minister to convene immediately the State Assembly and discuss the budget there. Otherwise, let them dissolve that Assembly. Without dissolving the Assembly he has no right to present the budget here.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : सभापति जी किस दल में क्या होता है इस को यहां जानने की जरूरत नहीं है। अभी अभी वाजपेयी जी के दल ने अपने एक सदस्य को एक्स्पेल कर दिया ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस को जानने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : आपने अभी अभी कहा है ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम ने दल की बात नहीं उठाई है, हम दल-दल में नहीं फँसते हैं।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : वही की प्रेसिडेंसी है, उस के मेम्बर हैं, किसी भी मेम्बर ने ऐसा नहीं कहा है कि हम कांग्रेस

पार्टी में नहीं रहेंगे या हम कांग्रेस पार्टी में नहीं हैं। सैप्रेटिस्ट्स हों या इन्टीग्रे-शनिस्ट्स हों दोनों कांग्रेस में ह। अब नरसिंह राव जी ने या कांग्रेस प्रेसिडेंट ने क्या किया यह पार्टी का विषय है उस को यहां कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। वहां प्रेसिडेंट रुल है — इस लिए कि वहां दूसरी पार्टी गवर्नमेंट फार्म नहीं कर सकती और कांग्रेस फार्म करने को तैयार नहीं है ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्यों फार्म नहीं करती है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : उस की खुशी, वह नहीं करना चाहती और इस लिए वहां प्रेसिडेंट रुल के अलावा और कुछ नहीं हो सकता। यदि वहां प्रेसिडेंट रुल है तो बजट वहां पर पेश करना जरूरी है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): The point of order raised by Mr. Giri is not at all relevant. The facts stated by him are far from truth. The Governor has taken the facts into consideration. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, the Leader of the largest Party which enjoys the absolute majority in the Assembly, tendered his resignation and there was no other alternative party to shoulder the responsibility and form the Ministry. What happens outside the Legislature is not the concern of the Governor. Whatever Mr. Giri may contend, the persons who profess themselves as separatists have not formed a party, nor have they resigned from the Congress. So, the situation today remains as it was earlier. The people of Andhra Pradesh cannot be denied having their Budget

passed by a sovereign House like Parliament which is competent to act in the absence of the functioning of the Assembly there. Therefore, it is right that the Budget is introduced here, discussed and passed.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN** (Wandiwash): Mr. Giri rose on a point of order. There is a point in what he says. The Assembly there is not dissolved, but it is suspended. The MLAs are still there, whether they are integrationists or separatists. Therefore, it is but proper that the Assembly is called and the Budget presented in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly; let the MLAs, whether they are integrationists or separatists, discuss it. What is wrong in calling the Assembly there? It is almost two months since we are having President's rule there. What purpose has it served? Either the Assembly should be called and the Budget presented before the Assembly or, in the alternative, if they do not want it, the Assembly should be dissolved and then they can present the Budget in Parliament.

**श्री एच. रामगोपाल रेड्डी** (निजामाबाद): सभापति जी अगर वहां कोई मैजोरिटी पार्टी है, जैसा कि कह रहे हैं, तो उस मैजोरिटी पार्टी को अपना लीडर चुन कर गवर्नर को लिस्ट देनी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर कोई मैजोरिटी पार्टी ने नहीं लिखा है तो गवर्नर को पार्टी इटने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिए, गवर्नर उस वक़्त तक राज्य करने रहेंगे जब तक उनके पास कोई मैजोरिटी पार्टी की लिस्ट ले कर नहीं पहुंचता है।

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** (Contai): There has been President's rule in many States in the last three years. But such an unprecedented thing has never happened, where the Congress Party was having a majority and yet

the whole Assembly has been kept in suspension. So, when there is a Party which commands majority and the Assembly is in suspension—it has not been dissolved—whether it is within the competence of the Parliament to discuss the Budget on behalf of that State, that is the point for consideration.

Mr. Giri has said that they are now divided into integrationists and separatists....

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** They have not formed any Party like that.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** It may be that the integrationists may be in majority—we do not know. So, it is the duty of the Governor to convene the Assembly and they should be allowed to form a government. Without allowing them that opportunity, the hon Minister cannot present the Budget here and it will be improper to discuss the Budget here. The Assembly should be convened immediately or dissolved. Only after the dissolution of the Assembly we can discuss the Budget here.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Alipore): I would like to know when the Chief Minister has resigned and the Ministry has also resigned with him, now, if the Assembly which is kept in suspension is reconvened, how will it function—I cannot follow. There is no government, there is no Ministry... (Interruptions)

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** You allow the legislators to elect a leader.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Now, Mr. Narasimha Rao has resigned...

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO:** There are so many leaders... (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am not allowing anybody.

[Mr. Chairman]

Mr. Giri has raised a point of order. There is no point of order. The Andhra Pradesh Assembly has been suspended by Presidential Proclamation and the work of the Assembly has to be done by Parliament.

The Proclamation has also been approved by Parliament on 1-2-73. So, there is no point of order. The hon. Minister.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:  
In protest we are walking out.

Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao then left  
the House

SHRI S. B. GIRI: This is a fraud on the legislature. In protest I also walk out.

Shri S. B. Giri and some other hon. Members then left the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1973-74.

To save the time of the House, I beg to lay my statement on the Budget of the State of Andhra Pradesh for 1973-74 on the Table of the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let him read it, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. He has laid it on the Table of the House.

Statement on the Budget of the State of Andhra Pradesh for 1973-74

The House is aware of the circumstances in which the administration of the State of Andhra Pradesh was taken over by the President on the 18th January, 1973 by Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution. The Proclamation provides for the powers of the State Legislature being

exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. Accordingly, I lay before the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the financial year commencing from the 1st April, 1973. In the hope that it will not be long before the situation in the State returns to normalcy, I shall, in due course, move the House to make, on account, supplies needed for the first four months of 1973-74, so as to enable the State Government to incur essential expenditure on administration and development, pending grant of supplies for the whole year by the appropriate Legislature.

2. I do not wish to weary the House with any detailed analysis either of the Revised estimates of the year which is coming to an end in a few days, or the Budget estimates of the ensuing year, and shall be content with a brief mention of the broad aspects of the estimates. The Demands for Grants and the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget, which are being circulated to the Honourable Members, contain further details of the estimates.

3. The overall Revenue Receipts during the current year show a marginal improvement of Rs. 2.43 crores at Rs. 357.09 crores, as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 354.66 crores, mainly because of increased grant-in-aid from the Central Government. The increase in revenue expenditure is mainly on account of larger provision towards annual contribution to the Sinking Fund (Rs. 29.34 crores) and a steep rise in respect of expenditure on Famine Relief (Rs. 25.51 crores) which however is balanced by assistance from Government of India on the loan side.

4. On the Capital side, there has been a sizeable increase in receipt of loans from the Centre for financing drought relief expenditure, for implementation of the Emergency Agricultural Production Programmes, as well as additional allocation of Central

assistance for financing the State Plan. However, as the State Government were not able to raise additional resources originally envisaged due to drought and owing to the present conditions obtaining in the State, the outlay on the State Plan is likely to be Rs. 78.79 crores. It is felt that through the additional Central assistance and the Special Loan of Rs. 60.23 crores sanctioned by the Central Government for clearing the overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India, the State would close the financial year with a small surplus of Rs. 51 lakhs. I may also assure the House that the State's Budgetary position is under continuous review.

5. Revenue receipts for 1973-74, at current levels of taxation are estimated at Rs. 363.01 crores, reflecting an improvement of Rs. 5.92 crores over the revised estimate for the current year. The revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs. 412.37 crores, resulting in an estimated revenue deficit of Rs. 49.36 crores. On capital account, the estimates envisage a surplus of Rs. 49.44 crores. Thus, there will be an overall surplus of a nominal amount of Rs. 8 lakhs and, consequently, it is expected that the year 1973-74 will close with a small cash balance of Rs. 59 lakhs.

6. The Budget for 1973-74 provides for a Plan outlay of Rs. 87.59 crores which is Rs. 8.80 crores more than what is provided in the latest Estimate for 1972-73. This is exclusive of the

expenditure on Special Telengana Development Schemes for which a sum of Rs. 5.30 crores has been provided. With the provision of this Rs. 5.30 crores, the entire Telengana surpluses of Rs. 28 crores plus Rs. 17 crores provided by Government of India i.e., Rs. 45 crores, would have been fully spent. It has been ensured that the core schemes of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, particularly the irrigation and power projects, are catered for adequately in the Plan outlay for 1973-74 and that the process of economic development in the State does not receive any set-back. It will also be ensured that even during the period of vote on account all schemes in the Plan are provided with necessary funds so that their progress is kept up.

7. The outlay provided in the Budget estimate 1973-74, for Centrally sponsored schemes and Central Plan schemes is Rs. 17.46 crores. Special Employment Programmes designed to relieve unemployment among Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour as well as the educated unemployed are among the various programmes covered by this allocation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Friday, the 16th March, 1973.

18 00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 16, 1973/Phalguna 25, 1894 (Saka).